The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1901. NO. 17

LOCAL NOTES.

—Huntingdon county fair, September 17, 18, 19 and 20.

—C. B. Graham's family are visiting Mr. Graham's mother in Mifflin county.

—Misses Annie and Dema Shore were guests of friends in Germany valley over Sunday.

—Men's, women's and children's tan shoes at cost to close out. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Frank Yetter and family returned home last week from a visit to friends in Juniata county.

—Children's Day services will be held in the Mapleton U. B. church next Sunday evening at 6 o'clock.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—For sale—large lot fronting on Hill street. For price and further information inquire of Mrs. Susan Turnbaugh.

—A. M. Dell and family and Charles Foster and family spent Sunday with friends and former neighbors in Trough Creek valley.

—A fine line of furniture, carpets, mattings and all house cleaning goods at reasonably low prices at Kimmels' store, Saltillo.

—The Presbyterians of Everett last week broke ground for a new church edifice. It will be a handsome structure and is to be completed this fall.

—When you want a modern, up-to-date physic, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at J. G. Gillam's store.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—Just received a car load of Shumaker's patent flour, shelled corn, oats, corn, oats and barley chop, bran, &c., &c. Lowest prices. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Johnston, of Windber, Miss Lavina Dry, of Tyrone, and James Swartzell, of Tyrone, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson on Sunday.

—Farmers near Jersey Shore are complaining of a singular black worm which has made its appearance in large numbers and which is destroying the potato crop. Exterminators fail to have the slightest effect on the pests.

—Rev. R. S. Woodward was taken suddenly ill with cramp while in Mapleton last Saturday night and for a time he was in a critical condition. He was able to return to his home in Cromwell township on Monday morning.

—Capt. W. C. Gayton and Albert McGarvey, of Mount Union, on Monday started on a tour of the west. They will visit at several points in Kansas and Colorado. The ITEM wishes them a pleasant visit and a safe return.

—'Squire Samuel Staily, a venerable resident of Ray's Hill, Bedford county, went to the fields recently and cut and bound a few sheaves of wheat. This is the seventy-seventh harvest that Mr. Staily has participated in. He is in his 89th year.

—Governor Stone has signed the bill passed by the legislature making it willful trespass to hunt, trap and take game birds or game animals upon cultivated lands. This is what the farmers have desired for many years and hunters should make a note of it.

—On Wednesday afternoon a three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. William McLucas, of near the tannery, while playing on the railroad track, was run down and hurled off the track by a shifting engine. The child was fearfully used up, but up to going to press was still living.—*Everett Press.*

—Owing to the increased business at this station the railroad company has instructed the agent, J. G. Hicks, to select an additional assistant. J. Duane Hicks, a worthy and obliging young man has been designated as the new assistant. He has had some experience and is in favor with the shippers.

—Last Tuesday a blast in the quarries of the Conemaugh Stone company, near Seward, Westmoreland county, sent a huge stone crashing through the roof of the residence of Tony Guida, decapitating their only child, a two-year-old girl, who was sleeping in her cradle at the time the accident occurred.

—Governor Stone last Thursday signed the congressional apportionment bill. By its provisions Perry county is added to this district and the district is now composed of Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Mifflin, Juniata, Union and Perry counties. The district by the new bill is the Seventeenth. Heretofore it was the Eighteenth.

—Complaint has been made to the railroad authorities of loafing and of bad conduct and indecent language at some of the stations along the line. The officials are investigating the complaints and have determined to put a stop to these practices. Those who have no regard for decency in public places had better take warning.

—Washington Camp, No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., will have an ice cream supper for the members, their wives and sweethearts next Tuesday evening. All members are requested to be present. The regular session of the Camp will open at seven o'clock and the officers-elect will be installed. The social session will convene immediately after installation.

—The annual reunion of the Reformed church of Central Pennsylvania will be held at Lakemont Park, Altoona, on Thursday, July 25th. From present indications, there will be a very large gathering. In the afternoon platform exercises will be held in the pavilion where addresses will be delivered by Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer, of Hagerstown, Md., and others.

—Dr. Bower E. Himes, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, spent a portion of last week in Mapleton. The doctor has been serving as an assistant surgeon in the United States army in the Philippine Islands and arrived home on the 8th inst. He is enjoying excellent health and is able to give an intelligent description of his observations of the past two years.

—Dr. F. L. Schum, who left here in February for Colorado Springs, where his wife had been recuperating her health since last September, has returned to Huntingdon to resume the practice of medicine, and is located in the Graffius property on Penn street, near Fourth. Mrs. Schum is also here, as her health is very much improved, and it is thought she will be able to remain in this climate.—*Globe.*

—Men are working on a new telephone line between Huntingdon and Hawn's bridge, which will connect with the Farmers' line to Calvin and Trough Creek. There will be 'phones at C. M. Gage's summer home, Port & Fisher's bungalow, Adam Bagshaw's, Miles Bagshaw's, John Shenefelt's, Christ Bush's, Geo. Auker's and A. M. Kelly's. The exchange for this line will be at Fisher's bakery on Penn street.—*Globe.*

—The venerable James H. Porter died near Mackeyville, Clinton county, Friday morning of the infirmities of age. Mr. Porter had the distinction of owning the two largest farms in Nittany valley. He was born seventy-nine years ago within a mile of where he died; was raised on a farm and was a farmer himself all his life. It was his boast that he never smoked a cigar, never chewed tobacco, never carried a watch and never fired off a gun.

—The stockholders of the Huntingdon and Clearfield Telephone company held a meeting Friday evening and elected the following officers: President, C. M. Gage; Treasurer, B. F. Africa; Secretary, J. W. Ritchie; Directors, W. D. Bernard, Philadelphia; B. F. Myers, Harrisburg; W. H. Denlinger, Patton; Allison O. Smith, Clearfield; A. D. Little, E. F. Kerr, Bedford; Ellis L. Orvis, Bellefonte, and C. M. Clement, Sunbury. The company expects to begin construction shortly.

—Miss Olive White, daughter of John G. White, of Lewistown, was on Thursday evening last united in marriage to Mr. Reuben Hanawalt, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. W. H. Closson officiating. Miss White is a native of Cass township and has been a successful teacher in that district. She has a host of friends in this county who wish the young couple all the joys of marital life. Mr. Hanawalt is a popular salesman in one of Lewistown's mercantile establishments.

—Captain Brice X. Blair Post, No. 618, G. A. R., will hold their eighth annual picnic in the Shade Gap Narrows on Saturday, August 3. An address will be delivered by Superintendent Chestnut, of Fulton county, and Miss Sue Brinley, of Dryrun, Franklin county, will recite. The railroad arrangements have been completed and the fare for the round trip from the stations named is as follows: Mount Union, 35 cents; Shirley, 30 cents; Saltillo, 35 cents; Three Springs, 35 cents; Pogue, 30, and Rockhill, 25 cents.

—During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail. —MRS. CURTIS BAKER, Bookwalter, Ohio. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—Williamsport Sun: A sad and odd story comes from the home of a Cascade township farmer named Kinsley. His son, a graduate of the Muncy Normal school and once a student in a medical college, but now impaired of mind, has not spoken a single word for nearly six years. Though the members of his family have endeavored in all ways imaginable to have him break his Sphinx-like silence, they have failed. It appears to be an idiosyncrasy from which nothing or none can entice him, much to the distress of his friends.

—A bill passed both houses at Harrisburg, permitting county treasurers to issue a license to any person or persons to hawk, peddle or sell within the county where such license is granted, such goods and merchandise of any nature and character other than their manufacture or product for the sum of $10 per year for each person so engaged, where the same is done on foot; or traveling with conveyance, $25 where a horse and vehicle is used. It does not apply to counties having special laws nor to boroughs and townships having laws regulating same.

—A quiet wedding took place at the Reformed parsonage in Marklesburg, Thursday, June 27, when Emory W. Bagshaw, of Juniata township and Miss Rhoda Weaver, of Hopewell township, this county, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. H. H. Hartman. The groom is a young man of excellent qualities, a graduate of Juniata College and follows the vocation of teaching, while the bride is an exception young lady and is well qualified for a help meet for her husband. A peaceful voyage over life's stormy sea is the wish of their many friends.—*News.*

—On the 4th inst. the state officials of Kansas accepted the title to the spot eight miles north of Courtland where the first American flag was raised in the upper Louisiana territory by Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, U. S. A., who pulled down the French colors September 29, 1806. An Indian village once marked the spot, which was known as the Pawnee republic. The site, which comprises 11 acres, will be beautified and marked with an appropriate monument, money for which has been appropriated by the Kansas legislature. The site was purchased and presented to the state by Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

—A severe rain and electrical storm passed over this place last evening but aside from the burning out of the Bell telephone we have heard of no damage being done. Mrs. Huggett, of this place, was at Huntingdon and wishing to get to the station before the storm broke went to a telephone to summon the bus. Just as she entered a building in West Huntingdon for that purpose lightning run down the gas pipes of the building and Mrs. Huggett was severely stunned. Medical aid was summoned and she was sent home on mail express last evening. This morning she is feeling much better and we hope may soon be entirely recovered from the shock.

—Hon. Clarence F. Huth, of Shamokin, formerly state president of the P. O. S. of A., has been unanimously nominated for district attorney by the Republicans of Northumberland county. We have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Huth frequently and of meeting him under many different circumstances. He is a man of brilliant attainments and has the happy faculty of orderly classifying his knowledge and commanding in an emergency that which he needs. As an orator he has no superiors in the state. The Republicans of Northumberland county have done themselves credit in nominating him and the people of the county should unanimously elect him.

—The Altoona Tribune is in receipt of a letter from P. Jones, Dayton, Idaho, asking for information concerning the whereabouts of any relatives of Otto H. Kane. The letter states that a man who was known by that name was run over and killed by a train on the O. S. L. R. R., some two miles from Dayton on July 3. He was known as Otto H. Kane, was a railroad contractor and had a partner named Burt Stebbins who desires to learn the whereabouts of the dead man's relatives. Kane is described as of about 50 years of age, dark hair streaked with grey, heavy eyebrows and mustache, weighed 190 to 200 pounds, and was five feet eight or ten inches tall. It is thought he was from Pennsylvania and that he leaves a family.

—Mrs. Stella B. Greenland, wife of Harper L. Greenland, of Cass township, died at her home in Cass township, Friday, July 5, 1901, of consumption. She was aged 26 years, 1 month and 19 days. Mrs. Greenland was a daughter of the late W. Scott Corbin, of Cass township, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. In 1897 she was married to Mr. Greenland who survives her. She is also survived by her mother, three brothers and four sisters all of whom reside in Cass township. Mrs. Greenland united with the U. B. church ten years ago and lived the life of a consistent Christian. The remains were interred in the Baptist cemetery on the 7th inst., services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. W. R. Dillen. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—A marked improvement in the system of telegraphy of the Pennsylvania railroad will soon be made, in case a device for a trial of which preparations are now making proves successful. The device is expected to save both time and pecuniary outlay to the railroad. It is expected that the preparations will be completed in a month or so, and the trial will be made under the supervision of the new superintendent of telegraphy, Charles M. Sheaffer. The device in question consists in the use of perforated paper in the transmission of messages. It has been recently patented, and, they say, sends a message with far greater rapidity than the present way. As has been said, it consists of the use of perforated paper. The perforations are made by an operator working at an instrument similar to the telegraphic ticker. The perforated paper is then applied to the telegraphic instrument, which runs at a much greater speed than an operator can attain, and the message is thus transmitted with far more celerity. The speed of transmission attained is placed at about six times that which the fastest operator can attain.

—Elmer E. Price and wife, of Rentrew, Butler county, arrived in Mapleton last Friday evening and are spending the week with friends in Mapleton, Mount Union and Lewistown. Mr. Price is a native of this county but in 1877 located in Butler county. He is a member of the firm of Price Bros., machinists, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of oil well machinery. The firm does an extensive business. Elmer finds many changes in Mapleton in the past quarter of a century but thinks the changes are along the line of improvement. This is Mrs. Price's first visit to the Juniata valley but she is delighted with what she has seen. She is a very pleasant accomplished lady. They are warmly greeted by those who knew Mr. Price when he was numbered among the Mapleton boys.

—The bakery of George W. Fisher at Huntingdon caught fire about two o'clock last Sunday morning and before the flames could be extinguished the entire plant except the ovens was destroyed. The buildings were new, having been finished last Friday. The flames originated in the driveway but how is a mystery. Mr. Fisher fixed up temporary quarters and supplied his trade on Monday. His loss is about fifteen hundred dollars on which there is a little insurance. The contract was immediately awarded for new buildings and they will be erected as quickly as possible. The house belonging to John Brown and occupied by Howard L. Mitten, editor of the News, adjoins the bakery. The flames spread to this building which had been recently renovated and improved and it was badly damaged both by fire and water.

Bond to Secure Payment of Damages Increased and Approved.

The objections to the bond of $2500 offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the widow and heirs of the late Rev. James Quinter, of this place, to secure the payment of damages for further encroachment upon the farm in Union township, near Mapleton, belonging to Mrs. Fannie Quinter and her daughters, Mrs. Grace Holsopple and Miss Mary N., were sustained by Judge Bailey after the argument on June 21st of the exceptions filed, and the court's approval withheld. The exceptions to the bond alleged insufficiency of amount and the failure on the part of the company to submit the bond to Thomas Anderson, the farm tenant. Last week the bond was increased to $8,000, accepted by the Quinters, approved by the court and filed.

The widening of the company's roadbed in the vicinity of Mapleton necessitates further encroachment upon the Quinter farm.—*Monitor.*

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 25c. Sold by W. H. Spangler.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

A Good Cough Medicine.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Folly of Extravagance — Causes of the Great Financial Disturbances Which Take Place Every Few Years—Wasted Wealth.

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows the causes of the great financial disturbances which take place every few years, and arraigns the people who live beyond their means; text, Jeremiah xvii, 11, "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches and not by right shall leave them in the midst of his days and at his end shall be a fool."

Allusion is here made to a well-known fact in natural history. If a partridge or a quail or a robin brood the eggs of another species, the young will not stay with the one that happened to brood them, but at the first opportunity will assort with their own species. Those of us who have been brought up in the country have seen the dismay of the farmyard hen, having brooded aquatic fowls, when after awhile they tumble into their natural element, the water. So my text suggests that a man may gather under his wings the property of others, but it will after awhile escape; it will leave the man in a sorry predicament and make him feel very silly.

What has caused all the black days of financial disasters for the last sixty years? Some say it is the credit system. Something back of that. Some say it is the spirit of gambling ever and anon becoming epidemic. Something back of that. Some say it is the sudden shrinkage in the value of securities, which even the most honest and intelligent men could not have foreseen. Something back of that. I will give you the primal cause of all these disturbances. It is the extravagance of modern society which impels a man to spend more money than he can honestly make, and he goes into wild speculation in order to get the means for inordinate display, and sometimes the man is to blame and sometimes his wife, and oftener both. Five thousand dollars income, $10,000, $20,000 income is not enough for a man to keep up the style of living he proposes, and therefore he steers his bark toward the maelstrom. Other men have suddenly snatched up $50,000 or $100,000—why not he? The present income of the man not being large enough, he must move earth and hell to catch up with his neighbors. Others have a country seat—so must he; others have an extravagant caterer—so must he; others have a palatial residence—so must he.

Extravagance is the cause of all the defalcations of the last sixty years, and if you will go through the history of all the great panics and the great financial disturbances no sooner have you found the story than right back of it you will find the story of how many horses the man had, how many carriages the man had, how many residences in the country the man had, how many banquets the man gave—always, and not one exception for the last sixty years, either directly or indirectly extravagance the cause.

Now, for the elegances and the refinements and the decorations of life I cast my vote. While I am considering this subject a basket of flowers is handed in—flowers paradisaical in their beauty—white calla, with a green background of begonia; a cluster of heliotropes nestling in some geraniums; sepal and perianth bearing on them the marks of God's finger. When I see that basket of flowers, they persuade me that God loves beauty and adornment and decoration. God might have made the earth so as to supply the gross demands of sense, but left it without adornment or attraction. Instead of the variegated colors of the seasons, the earth might have worn an unchanging dull brown. The tree might have put forth its fruit without the prophecy of leaf or blossom. Niagara might have come down in gradual descent without thunder and winged spray.

Look out of your window any morning after there has been a dew and see whether God loves jewels. Put a crystal of snow under a microscope and see what God thinks of architecture. God commanded the priest of olden time to have his robe adorned with a wreath of gold and the hem of his garment to be embroidered in pomegranates. The earth sleeps, and God blankets it with the brilliants of the night sky. The world wakes, and God washes it from the burnished laver of the sunrise. So I have not much patience with a man who talks as though decoration and adornment and the elegances of life are a sin when they are divinely recommended. But there is a line to be drawn between adornment and decoration that we can afford and those we cannot afford, and when a man crosses that line he becomes culpable. I cannot tell you what is extravagant for you. You cannot tell me what is extravagant for me. What is right for a queen may be squandering for a duchess. What may be economical for you, a man with larger income, will be wicked waste for me, with smaller income. There is no iron rule on this subject. Every man before God on his knees must judge what is extravagance, and when a man goes into expenditures beyond his means he is extravagant. When a man buys anything he cannot pay for, he is extravagant.

There are families in all our cities who can hardly pay their rent, and who owe all the merchants in the neighborhood and yet have an apparel unfit for their circumstances, and are all the time sailing so near shore that business misfortune or an attack of sickness prepares them for pauperism. You know very well there are thousands of families in our great cities who stay in neighborhoods until they have exhausted all their capacity to get trusted. They stay in the neighborhoods until the druggists will let them have no more medicines, and the butchers will sell them no more meat, and the bakers will sell them no more bread, and the groceryman will sell them no more sugar. Then they find the region unhealthy, and they hire a carman, whom they never pay, to take them to some new quarters, where the merchants, the druggists, the butchers, the bakers and the grocerymen come and give them the best rounds of beef and the best merchandise of all sorts until they find out that the only compensation they are going to get is the acquaintance of the patrons. There are thousands of such thieves in all our big cities. You see, I call them by the right name, for a if a man buys anything he does not mean to pay for he is a thief.

Of course sometimes men are flung of misfortunes, and they cannot pay. I know men who are just as honest in having failed as other men are honest in succeeding. I suppose there is hardly a man who has gone through life but there have been some times when he has been so hurt of misfortune he could not meet his obligations. But all that I put aside. There are a multitude of people who buy that which they never intend to pay for, for which there is no reasonable expectation they will ever be able to pay. Now, if you have become oblivious of honesty and mean to defraud, why not save the merchant as much as you can? Why not go some day to his store and when nobody is looking just shoulder the ham or the spare rib and in modest silence steal away?

That would be less criminal, because in the other way you take not only the man's goods, but you take the time of the merchant and the time of his accountant, and you take the time of the messenger who brought you the goods. Now, if you must steal, steal in a way to do as little damage to the trader as possible.

John Randolph arose in the American Senate when a question of national finance was being discussed, and, stretching himself to his full height, in a shrill voice he cried out: "Mr. Chairman, I have discovered the philosopher's stone, which turns everything into gold—pay as you go." Society has got to be reconstructed on this subject or the seasons of defalcation will continue to repeat themselves.

You have no right to ride in a carriage for which you are hopelessly in debt to the wheelwright who furnished the landau and to the horse dealer who provided the blooded span, and to the harness maker who caparisoned the gay steeds, and to the liveryman who has provided the stabling, and to the driver who, with rosetted hat, sits on the coach box.

Oh, I am so glad it is not the absolute necessities of life which send people out into dishonesties and fling them into misfortunes. It is almost always the superfluities. God has promised us a house, but not a palace; raiment, but not chinchilla; food, but not canvasback duck. I am yet to see one of these great defalcations which is not connected in some way with extravagance.

I know it cuts close. I did not know but some of you in high dudgeon would get up and go out. You stand it well. Some of you make a great swash in life, and after awhile you will die, and ministers will be sent for to come and stand by your coffin and lie about your excellences, but they will not come. If you send for me, I will tell you what my text will be: "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those in his own household, is worse than an infidel!"

What an apportionment! Twenty thousand dollars for ourselves and one cent for God! Ah, my friends, this extravagance accounts for a great deal of what the cause of God suffers!

And the desecration goes on even to the funeral day. You know very well that there are men who die solvent, but the expenses are so great before they get under ground they are insolvent.

There are families that go into penury in wicked response to the demands of this day. They put in casket and tombstone that which they ought to put in bread. They wanted bread; you gave them a tombstone.

One would think that the last two obligations people would be particular about would be the physician and the undertaker. Because they are the two last obligations, those two professions are almost always cheated. They send for the doctor in great haste, and he must come day and night. They send for the undertaker amid the great solemnities, and often these two men are the very last to be met with compensation. Merchants sell goods, and the goods are not paid for. They take back the goods, I am told. But there is no relief in this case. The man spent all he had in luxury and extravagance while he lived, and then he goes out of the world, and has left nothing for his family, nothing for the obsequies, and as he goes out of the world he steals the doctor's pills and the undertaker's slippers. I was reading in a New York paper an account of the obsequies in a family of very moderate estate, and the aggregate was $3000. A man in New York of moderate estate dies. He has lived in extreme luxury. He departs this life. The family, desirous of keeping up the magnificence, orders the following things. They were produced and never paid for to this day:

Casket, covered with Lyons velvet, silver moldings	$850
Heavy plated handles	60
Solid silver plate, engraved in Roman letters	75
Ten linen scarfs	150
Floral decorations	225
Music and quartet choir at the house	40
Twenty carriages	140
Then fifteen other important expenditures amounting to	336
Making an aggregate of	$1876

And all that to get one poor mortal to his last home and never paid for! Swindled his family. Swindled the world. He is swindling it now. It is one of the great curses of this day, the extravagance, the wicked extravagance, of the country.

And then look how the cause of God is impoverished. Men give so much sometimes for their indulgences they have nothing for the cause of God and religion. Twenty-two million dollars expended in this country a year for religious purposes; but what are the twenty-two millions expended for religion compared with the hundred millions expended on cigars and tobacco and then two thousand millions of dollars spent for rum! So a man who had a fortune of $750,000 or what amounted to that in London spent it all in indulgences, chiefly in gluttonies, and sent hither and yon for all the delicacies and often had a meal that would cost $100 or $200 for himself. Then he was reduced to one guinea, with which he bought a rare bird, had it cooked in best style, ate it, took two hours for digestion, walked out on Westminster bridge, and jumped into the Thames—on a large scale what men are doing on a small scale.

Oh, my friends, let us take our stand against the extravagances of society. Do not pay for things which are frivolous when you may lack the necessities. Do not put one month's wages or salary into a trinket, just one trinket. Keep your credit good by seldom asking for any. Pay!

Do not starve a whole year to afford one Belshazzar's carnival. Do not buy a coat of many colors, and then in six months be out at the elbows. Flourish not, as some people I have known, who took apartments at a fashionable hotel and had elegant drawing rooms attached and then vanished in the night, not even leaving their compliments for the landlord.

I tell you, my friends, in the day of God's judgment we shall not only have to give an account for the way we made our money, but for the way we spent it. We have got to leave all the things that surround us now.

Alas, if any of you in the dying hour felt like the dying actress who asked that the casket of jewels be brought to her and then turned them over with her pale hand and said, "Alas, that I have to leave you so soon!" Better in that hour have one treasure of heaven than the bridal trousseau of a Marie Antoinette, or to have been seated with Caligula at a banquet which cost its thousands of dollars, or to have been carried to our last resting place with Senators and princes as pallbearers. They that consecrate their wealth, their time, their all, to God shall be held in everlasting remembrance, while I have the authority of this book for announcing that the name of the wicked shall rot.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 21.

Subject: Noah Saved in the Ark, Gen viii., 1-22—Golden Text, Gen. vi., 8—Memory Verses, 20-22 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Connecting Links. — According to the commonly accepted chronology, more than 1650 years have passed since our last lesson. During that time the Old Testament world became densely populated, and the race had grown exceedingly wicked, so that God decided to destroy them from the face of the earth.

1. "God remembered Noah." Noah himself, though one that had found grace in the eyes of the Lord, yet seemed to be forgotten in the ark, but at length God returned in mercy to him, and that is expressed by His remembering him. The strange work of judgment being over, the saved family, and all in association with them, come into remembrance. "Made a wind." Such a wind as produced a strong and sudden evaporation.

2. "Was restrained." When God's purposes were accomplished it was as easy for Him to restrain the rain as to cause it to rain.

3. "Returned—continually." They gradually departed. The heat of the sun exhaled much, and perhaps the subterraneous caverns soaked in more.

4. "Mountains of Ararat." A region nearly in the middle of Armenia, even now called by the Armenians Ararat, on the mountains of which the ark of Noah rested; sometimes in a wider sense as the whole of Armenia iself. As the drying wind most probably came from the east or north, it is likely that the ark was drifted toward Asia Minor, and caught land on some hill in the region of the Euphrates. It cannot be supposed that it rested on either of the peaks now called Ararat, as Ararat was a country, not a mountain, and these peaks do not seem suitable for the purpose.

7. "Sent forth." Though God had told Noah when the flood would come, even to a day, yet He had not revealed to him the time when the waters would disappear; the knowledge of the former was necessary, while a knowledge of the latter would serve only to gratify his curiosity, and the concealing it from him would serve the purpose of testing his faith and patience. "Raven—to and fro." Going forth and returning. It is generally supposed that the raven flew off and was seen no more; it is evident, however, that she did return, but was not taken into the ark.

8. "He sent forth a dove." He sent forth the dove three times. The first time it speedily returned; the second time it returned bringing with it an olive leaf, and the third time it went forth to return no more. The dove is an emblem of a soul, which, finding no rest or satisfaction in this sinful world, returns to Christ as to its ark; the carnal heart like the raven takes up with the world and feeds on the carrion it finds there. As Noah put forth his hand and took the dove into the ark, so Christ will graciously receive those who come to Him for rest.

11. "An olive leaf." An emblem of the restoration of peace between God and the earth; and from this circumstance the olive has been the emblem of peace among all civilized nations. Sweet emblem of the renewed mind which, amid the surrounding desolation, seeks and finds its rest and portion in Christ, and not only so, but also lays hold of the earnest of the inheritance, and furnishes the blessed proof that judgment has passed away and that a renewed earth is coming fully into view. The carnal mind, on the contrary, can rest in anything and everything but Christ; it (like the raven) can feed upon all uncleanness.

14. "Second month," etc. From this it appears that Noah was in the ark a complete solar year, or 365 days.

16. "Go forth of the ark." Noah did not leave the ark until the command came from God. It was the Lord who was directing this whole matter.

20. "Noah builded an altar." The first thing that Noah did after his wonderful preservation was to pay his debt of gratitude to God, who had so wonderfully preserved him. Adam, Cain and Abel offered sacrifices, and there can be no doubt that they had altars on which they offered them, but this, builded by Noah, is certainly the first on record. The word which we render altar signifies properly a place for sacrifice. Altar comes from the Latin altus, high or elevated, because places for sacrifice were generally either raised very high or built on the tops of hills and mountains; hence they are called high places in the Scriptures, but these were chiefly used for idolatrous purposes. "Unto the Lord." It was "unto the Lord" he erected this altar. Superstition would have worshiped the ark, as being the means of salvation, but Noah's faith passed beyond the ark to the God of the ark, and hence when he stepped out of it, instead of casting back a lingering look at it, or regarding it as an object of worship, he built an altar unto the Lord and worshiped Him, and the ark is never heard of again. "Burnt offerings." This was "an acknowledgment of guilt and an atonement for sin, a grateful recognition of God's authority and goodness, the means of securing His favor, and a token of the giver's self-dedication to His service." At first sacrifices were offered by individuals, as Cain and Abel; but after the flood by heads of families, or tribes. This offering was a very expressive type of the sacrifice of Christ, as nothing less than His complete and full sacrifice could make atonement for the sin of the world. In most other offerings the offerer had a share, but in the whole burnt offering all was given to God.

21. "Smelled a sweet savour." That is, He was well pleased with this act. "Said in his heart." In chap. 9: 8-17, God made the covenant with Noah that He had in His heart to make. "Will not again curse." When Noah and his family first began to make their homes on the land there would be a fear at every rain that it might be the beginning of another flood. This would interfere not only with their comfort, but with their progress. What would be the use of building houses or cultivating fields that might at any time be destroyed? The covenant was God's solemn promise in their behalf.

22. "Earth remaineth." Here it is plainly intimated that the earth is not to remain always; it, and all the works therein, must be burned up. 2 Pet. 3: 7. "Seedtime and harvest," etc. The Lord promises two signs as the guarantee, the visible proof, that the earth would never again be destroyed by a flood. The first was that seedtime and harvest and day and night should not cease while the earth remained; the second was the bow set in the cloud. Chap. 9: 13.

Bible For the Philippines.

The Bible is to be translated into ten languages of the Philippine islands during the next ten years.

Sophomoric.

Little Katharine sat at the breakfast table this morning, pondering the problems of school life. She aroused from her reverie to say:

"Well, next year Malcolm will be a lawnmower, won't he? I wonder why they will call him that."

"My dear," answered the mamma, "whoever told you that Malcolm will be a lawnmower?"

"You told me yourself," answered the child. "This year he was a freshman, next year he'll be a lawnmower, then a janitor and then a senior. And then he'll graduate."

"Oh, you mean sophomore," the mother explained. "I said that Malcolm would be a sophomore, not a lawnmower."

"I don't know that that makes any difference," was Katherine's comment. "One sounds just as well as the other, to be sure, but I know what a lawnmower is and I never heard that other word before."—Columbus Dispatch.

A Good Name For It.

A droll medical officer at the War Department at Washington, who is obliged to give some attention to the pension business, has suggested a new disease to pension hunters that is likely to be acceptable to the pension agents. He found that the lists of disabilities submitted by applicants included almost everything in the medical dictionaries, the idea being to name some disease that an applicant is liable to have.

"How would it do," he asks, "to let some of these applicants describe their disabilities under the name 'pensionitis?' That would mean everything and describe the infirmities of the entire race of present-day applicants."—New York Times.

Death Foretold by Barking Dog.

There is an old saying that whenever a dog barks without any apparent cause the death of some human being in the neighborhood is surely foreshadowed, and owing to an incident which has just occurred in Quebec many credulous persons are inclined to believe that there must be some truth in this ancient superstition.

Charles Brulard, a mechanic, twenty years old, after spending a splendid day in the country, returned in the evening to his mother's home, and as he entered the kitchen he said:

"Do you notice how all the neighbors' dogs are barking to-night? You may think me queer, but I look on it as a warning, and I am sure that I shall die to-morrow."

His mother tried to reason with him, but he went to bed, and next day, instead of rising as usual, he remained in his room, and when night came he died, as he predicted that he would. The exact cause of his death is unknown, but the general opinion is that fear killed him.

A New Kind of Fruit.

The new dumb-bell fruit which has recently made its way to London resembles a Siamese-twin peach and tastes like a peach flavored with pineapple.

In 1886 an American named Jeffreys, embittered by a love affair, made his home on a small island 1000 miles south of Ceylon.

Here he remained (living a Robinson Crusoe life) until his death in 1898, occupying himself with scientific studies and the cultivation of fruit trees. He produced several curious varieties—his most astonishing success being the dumb-bell fruit.

Prevent Baldness

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts, Scales, and Dandruff by Shampoos with

Cuticura

SOAP

And light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Cuticura THE SET Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

GREAT STEEL STRIKE ON

Labor's Titanic Struggle With the Giant Trust Begun.

THE COMBINE REFUSES DEMANDS

Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers Obey Their Leader's Call to Close Down the Mills — Threats to Tie Up the Entire Industry of the Country — Thousands of Skilled Workers Involved

Pittsburg, Penn. — After a three days' session the conference between representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop and American Tin Plate, subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, and the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, adjourned finally without reaching an agreement. Less than an hour later President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, had wired the following order to all the Amalgamated lodges in the tin plate, steel hoop and sheet steel mills of the country:

"Notify your men that the mill is on a strike, and will not work on Monday, July 15."

The association numbers more than 200,000 members, and there are several other independent labor unions united with the big association, so that it is safe to say that 300,000 workmen have been ordered out on strike because of the failure of the conference.

The strike is confined to no section. It affects the iron and steel mills of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama and the West alike. It is a test of strength between capital and labor in every trade allied to the steel industry in the United States. It cannot, however, close all the Steel Trust works, as many are non-union. Carnegie's Homestead mills, the largest in the world, are all non-union.

After the adjournment of the conference the following statement was given out by the officials of the three companies interested:

"The conferences between the Amalgamated Association and the Sheet, Hoop and Tin Plate companies failed to come to an agreement because the Amalgamated Association did not recede from its original position, which was that the three companies interested should sign for all the mills without regard as to whether these mills had in the past belonged to the Amalgamated Association or not. The manufacturers did not refuse their rights to organize, but, having many men in the mills not in the Amalgamated Association who do not wish to become association men, claimed they must respect these men in their wishes, as well as those who are members of the association.

"In order to effect a compromise, the manufacturers offered to sign for several mills which have always in the past been out of the association. No compromise was offered by the Amalgamated Association. The American Tin Plate Company has only one non-union mill. They required the privilege to make a special scale for this mill and sign the same. This was refused, and the company was given to understand that men in all the tin mills would be called out, even though the scale has been signed for all the tin mills. The privilege requested above would settle all differences between the tin plate company and the Amalgamted Association."

"The strike was not of our own seeking," said President Shaffer. "It was forced upon us. We were not contending for wages, but for principle—for self-preservation. We have our forces thoroughly organized, and there will be some surprises in store. The strike order will be promptly obeyed by all our men. But there will be no trouble. Labor organizations have changed. The Amalgamated Association is not the association it was twenty years ago, not even five years ago. The men are more readily controlled, in fact, we have our men under control."

Asked if the association can stand a long strike, President Shaffer said:

"We have a larger defense fund than most of our members even suppose. We have been accumulating it for years, and we will not need to levy any strike assessment for months.

"When we do we are happy in the assurance that thousands of our men in the independent plants will be ready to help us. Remember we have had several years of prosperous times. Work has been plenty and our men have paid their assessments ungrudgingly."

The amount of wages lost each day by the present strike in the mills of the three companies is estimated at $200,000 to $300,000, or nearly $1,500,000 a week. The loss in output to the companies, all of whom have their products sold for months to come, cannot be estimated.

"PAT" CROWE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Alleged Kidnaper of "Eddie" Cudahy Pays a Debt of Long Standing.

St. Joseph, Mo.—State Senator A. W. Brewster, an attorney, has received a draft for $250, sent to him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa, to pay a fee Crowe had owed him for several years.

Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnaping in Omaha of the young son of Edward Cudahy, a packer, who paid a ransom of $25,000 in gold to recover his boy. Several years ago Crowe was under arrest in St. Joseph on the charge of train robbery. He employed Mr. Brewster to defend him. The charge was dismissed.

SURVEYING OLD BOUNDARY

Mason and Dixon's Line Will Be Marked With Iron Posts.

Pennsylvania and Maryland Divide the Expenses of the Survey and Relocation of the Markers.

Baltimore, Md.—The old Mason and Dixon line between Maryland and Pennsylvania is being re-surveyed, and will soon be re-marked with iron posts. This work is being done under the direction of Dr. William B. Clark, of the Maryland Geological Bureau, and Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta, of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Legislature in 1889 appropriated $7000 "to repair and reset the monuments on the boundary line between this commonwealth and the adjacent State of Maryland on the South," and in 1900 the Legislature of Maryland supplied $5000 to aid in the work.

Mason and Dixon's boundary line, which originally was run and marked to establish the territorial limits of Pennsylvania and Maryland, later became famous as the boundary between the free and slave-holding States of the North and South. It was, according to an agreement made in 1732, to run due west from Cape Henlopen (fifteen miles south of the point now known by that name), to the middle of the peninsula of the Eastern Shore, thence northward tangent to a circle of twelve miles radius, whose centre was at New Castle, Del., and then due north from the tangent point until it reached a parallel fifteen miles south of the southernmost part of Philadelphia. From this point the line was run due west.

Surveyors had already determined the position of the "centre of the peninsula," the north and south line and the "tangent point" when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English astronomers and mathematicians, arrived in Philadelphia in 1763. From the time of their arrival until December, 1767, Mason and Dixon were busy locating the "southernmost part of Philadelphia," and the northern boundary of Maryland, which they surveyed and marked as far as Dunkard Creek, now in West Virginia, when they were stopped by the Indians.

Along the greater part of the line each mile was marked by a stone monument, which had the letter "P" engraved or cut on the northern side and the letter "M" on the southern side, while at each fifth mile there was a similar stone known as the "crown stone," with the coat of arms of the Penns cut on the northern face and with those of Lord Baltimore on the southern. These stones were brought from England.

These monuments, which are to be replaced with cast-iron markers, suffered severely from attacks of vandals in the early days of the last century. Rapid progress is being made in the relocation of the line.

PERRY MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Japanese and American Warships Salute in Honor of the Great Commodore.

Yokohama, Japan.—The ceremony of unveiling at Kurihama, the monument to commemorate the landing there of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, July 14, 1853, was performed by Rear-Admiral Frederick Rogers, commanding the United States visiting squadron.

Viscount Katsura delivered the memorial address, and many Japanese officials of high rank were present. Three American and five Japanese warships saluted. Various speeches were made by Americans and Japanese, all dwelling upon the close relations between the two powers.

Matthew Calbraith Perry was born in Newport, R. I., on April 10, 1794, was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy in 1809, Lieutenant in 1813, Commander in 1826, Captain in 1837, and Commodore in 1841. He organized and commanded the expedition to Japan, delivering the President's letter on July 14, 1853, and on March 31, 1854, obtained from Japan the treaty of peace, amity, and protection to American sailors. The monument just unveiled was erected by the Bei-yu-Kyokai, or American Association of Japan. The funds were largely contributed by Japanese.

MAN MURDERED ON A TRAIN.

Fellow Passenger Said He Had to Shoot to Break Hypnotic Spell.

Rawlins, Wyo.—A. P. Rogers, an employe of a packing company in St. Joseph, Mo., was shot to death by Edward Hartley Copeland, on Union Pacific Train No. 6. Copeland was traveling from Stockton, Cal., to Council Bluffs, Iowa. When three miles east of Wamsutter, Copeland walked into the car where Rogers was sitting and began shooting at him, saying: "There, take that." He shot three times, the bullets entering Roger's breast, and instantly killing him.

When asked what caused him to kill Rogers, Copeland said: "He had hypnotized me, and I had to do it."

As the killing took place in Sweetwater County, Copeland was taken to Green River, and turned over to the authorities there.

Copeland was a teller in the Nebraska National Bank in Omaha for ten years prior to August, 1899. He left the city at that time, ostensibly for a summer vacation and visit to the Eastern States, and nothing was heard of him. A month after his departure his accounts showed a shortage of $10,000. Half of this amount was made good by Copeland's brother-in-law and the remainder by his bondsmen.

Hatching Alligators.

The casual observer would be very much surprised if you were to ask him if he saw any resemblance between a bird and an alligator. Palaentological evidence, however, demonstrates that our every-day barnyard fowl and the scaly deniezns of the Florida swamps are descendants of identically and the same progenitor. But let the casual observer be handed the egg of a common fowl and that of an alligator, and he will be much puzzled to tell you which will hatch a tasty chick and which a lusty "baby guzzler." Possibly he did not know that alligators laid eggs, and if so, perhaps he will be interested in hearing what a professor at the Johns Hopkins University has been doing. He secured some fresh alligator eggs and kept them in an incubator for a couple of weeks; at the end of that time he noticed a curious squeaking sound coming from the inside of the eggs—the sound which tells the mother that her babies are about ready to appear and should be helped out of the mess of earth and leaves which constituted their nest and in which they are buried. During the act of hatching the professor tells us the little creatures were quite savage and would snap at his fingers. The newly-born alligator is about ten inches long, and it is marvelous how he can be stowed away in so small an egg.—Philadelphia Record.

Modern Wheat Harvesting.

Of course the days of the cradle and hand-binding of the sheaves are far in the past, but it is not so long ago that the self-binder was a dubious sort of a machine with some uncertainty as to whether or not the band would hold the wheat together. The modern self-binder is not only lighter of weight and draught, but its action is marvellously accurate. No matter whether the wheat growth is tall or short, whether sunflowers are mixed with the grain or jimson weeds wander among the rows, the driver with a pressure of a lever regulates the tension of the binding twine and every bundle when it is thrown from the flatform is as perfect as can be wished. The use of binding-twine is so general that the industry of manufacturing it has become one of magnitude. The States of Kansas and Minnesota have State binding-twine plants where the convicts of the penitentiary prepare the twine for farmers at cost. The State of Kansas will this year use about 12,000,000 pounds of twine at a cost of about ten cents a pound, of which the State plant will furnish one-fourth.—Harper's Weekly.

The Secret Out.

A good breakfast is the physical basis of a day's work. The American breakfast, regarded with so much horror on the European continent, has contributed largely to make the nation what it is to-day. It enabled our forefathers to do an amount of work which it appals foreigners to contemplate.—The Medical Brief.

Two of the greatest literary productions of the Chinese are a dictionary of 5020 volumes and an encyclopaedia in 22,937 volumes.

A Regiment of Big Men.

The finest looking regiment in the British empire is said to be a militia regiment of artillery which recently marched in the great procession in Melbourne, Australia, in honor of the Duke of Cornwall. Their average height is five feet eleven inches, few being under five feet ten inches.

Italy and Spain have fewer houses in proportion to their population than any other country in the world; the Argentine republic and Uruguay have most.

Laundering Thin Dresses.

To launder the exquisite creations of muslins and lace in which this season abounds has become quite a problem, yet the most delicate materials will not be injured if washed with Ivory Soap and dried in the shade. But little starch need be used.—ELIZA R. PARKER.

The longest electric railway in the world is to be built in Montana. The proposed line is from Billings to Great Falls, some 200 miles, and the plan is to operate it entirely by electric power, which is to be supplied from generating stations on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. The road would have a considerable traffic in coal, ores and other heavy frieghts, and would be the first line with such traffic to be worked by electricity.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

In six per cent. of North Italian and eighteen per cent. of South Italian villages the streets are still used as sewers.

When it comes to society the best is not always the cheapest.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

If the whole water power of Niagara were used it would be worth $1,500,000 a day.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Corners are as difficult to get in the street car as in the market.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa

When some men borrow a dollar they seem to think they have earned it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

It's peculiar that when people get into society they expect to be asked out.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A felon on the finger is worth two in jail.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The world raised 277,000,000 tons of coal in 1800, against 4,020,000,000 tons last year.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

People who cast reflections are not all brilliant.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—*Ayer's.* This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers. 50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

If You Wish To make $15.00 by solving a comparatively easy THOUGHT TEST, which will give the name of a well-known flower, send your name and address to "THE UNIQUE MONTHLY," Dept. A, Temple Court, New York.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE

The children's tonic, cures of WORMS. Removes them effectually and without pain. 60 years' record of success. It is *the* remedy for all worm troubles. Entirely vegetable. 25 cts. at druggists, country stores or by mail.

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Sauce that made West Point famous."
McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. N Y 29

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

Watch our next advertisement.

"The Enigma in the Sun."

The fiery sun is in the East
And as on it we gaze,
Our eyes upon the legend feast
Emblazoned in its rays.
What secret may there be immersed
Within that glaring sun,
What mean the words, "September first,
Nineteen hundred and one?"

September first? That is the date
When LION COFFEE grand,
Its newest Premium List so great
Distributes through the land.
Most useful gifts for young and old,
For home, for work or play,
And there's variety untold
For anyone to-day.

Be sure and ask your grocer, then,
To give you, on that date,
Our newest List, or, take your pen,
If you don't want to wait,
And write a letter straight to us—
A two-cent stamp inclose,
We'll forward you the List, and thus,
No trouble you impose.

Just try a package of **LION COFFEE** and you will understand the reason of its popularity.

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Lumber hauling is not so abundant on our roads of late, a large amount going by way of Marklesburg.

J. C. Wright, who had a hard siege of neuralgia, is stirring around again but more cautiously than formerly.

Hay making and grain hauling, that would have been on in earnest, are being delayed by the frequent showers.

If the crossing over the Phillips quarry road were in the country we would complain of it, but as it is in the borough we will leave it to the ITEM.

The oats crop seemed to be badly injured by a rust that struck the leaves about a month ago but the recent favorable weather is bringing them along nicely, and while the crop will be short on account of the rust we are of the opinion that the quality will be good.

On my way to Cassville recently I got in company with John M. Stever, the Cass township supervisor, who told me that the cost of repairing with a machine a certain piece of road which would measure about three miles was $5.95. A seven-year-old boy that was along at the time referred to has since asked me if there are no more road machines made that we could get one for our township.

LATTA GROVE.

Miss Alice Dell is visiting friends at Lewistown this week.

Israel Querry has hauled over 800 bushels of lime this summer.

George Lynn and Elmer Bowman are cutting grass for Michael Stever.

Isaac Dell reports huckleberries as being scarce on Jack's mountain.

James M. and O. M. Dell, of Langdondale, are home with their sick father.

The frequent showers are causing our farmers some delay in hauling in their grain.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker killed a very large rattlesnake on her door step the other day. John H. Crownover, the blacksmith, killed a black snake on his chicken roost.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommeded and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—S. W. Kimmel & Sons have two saw mills and plenty of timber at Cole's Summit. Get prices on rough and dry building lumber. Address, S. W. Kimmel & Sons, Saltillo, Pa.

It Dazzles the World

No Discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It's severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by W. H. Spangler who guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Large bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

Your dog howled dreadfully under my window last night.

Oh, that's too bad! It's a sign of death!

Sure sign in this case. I shot him!

Those famous little pills, DeWitt's Little Early Risers compel your liver and bowels to do their duty, thus giving you pure, rich blood to recuperate your body. Are easy to take. Never gripe. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

About Counties.

Some peculiar facts are being brought out by the 12th census concerning the counties. For instance the shortest name of a county is I, in Oklahoma, while the longest is St. John the Baptist, a parish in Louisiana.

Nebraska has a county named L'Eau qui Court, but the people had it changed to plain Knox, in 1873, since which time it has grown from 78 to 14,343. Vernon county, Wis., was formerly known as Bad Ax. Minnesotta once named a county toombs, then changed it to Andy Johnson, and now it appears as Wilkins. North Dakota boasted a county called Gin Grass, but it was changed to Wells. Twenty-six states have honored Washington with a county bearing his name; 21 states have a Jefferson and Jackson county; Lincoln appears in 16 states.

Montana has the county with the largest area, Custer, which covers 20,490 square miles; the second largest is San Bernardino county, Cal., with 19,947 square miles. Both counties are larger than either Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island or Vermont. The smallest county is Bristol, R. I., which has only 25 square miles. Texas has 245 counties, the largest number. Delaware has three counties, and Rhode Island five. Wyoming and Arizona have the unlucky number of 13 each.

Texas covers 265,780 square miles and is not half so large as Alaska, which has 590,884 square miles. Montana comes next to Texas in size and has 146,080 square miles. The District of Columbia covers the smallest area of any division, 70 square miles.

There are several counties lost strayed or stolen. Nothing has been heard from Mankanta county, Minn., since 1850, when it had a population of 158. Wahuata county, in the same state, disappeared about the same time with a population of 2 more than the other. Carson county, Nev., has been missing since 1860. Among the other counties which have disappeared are one of the Dawson counties, in Texas; Cedar county, Utah, and Lyons county, Neb.—*New York Sun.*

The Glass Industry.

James M. Clark, chief of the bureau of statistics, has completed the compilation of his report on the glass industry of the state for the year ending June 30, 1901, and presents an interesting array of figures showing the vastness of the glass industry in Pennsylvania. The entire glass industry employed 9,806 skilled workmen, 9,464 unskilled, 1,633 females and 2,130 children. The average earnings of the skilled workmen were $712.07; of the unskilled, $311.08; of the children, $139.75. The average daily wage of all was $1.95. The average daily wage of the skilled workmen was $3.03; of the unskilled, men and boys, $1.32; of the females, 84 cents, and of the children 60 cents. In the window glass works the wages ran from $1.50 for engineers to $13 for blowers. Flatteners and cutters made from $10 to $12 per day. In plate glass factories the daily wage for skilled workmen was from $1.75 to $4. Flint bottle blowers made from $3 to $7 per day. Green and amber bottle blowers and gaffers earned from $2.50 to $7 per day. Blowers in lamp shade and chimney factories made from $4 to $7.10 per day. Tableware, pressed and blown glassware blowers made from $2 to $6 per day. Unskilled workmen and laborers made from $1.25 to $3.75 per day. The condition of the glass industry is said to be at present the best in its history.

Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

Finally Got the Letter.

The Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday prints the following strange story concerning a letter which was almost nineteen years in reaching its destination:

"Strange stories have been told of long journeys of letters and postal cards. Some have circled the globe only to returned to their owners, and others have been found in pockets of old clothing, where they had been placed to be mailed but forgotten. A most remarkable incident occurred at the Altoona postoffice yesterday, when a letter was delivered to the owner, August Bienert, of Oakton, a suburb of this city, almost nineteen years after it had been written and posted. Its delivery also brought to light the fact that Mr. Bienert had at one time been prominent in the affairs of his native country, Germany. He had served as a lieutenant in the German army, was consul at various ports, and had served in official capacities in Brazil, South Africa, Madagascar and the Philippines. He now lives a retired life after having resided in this vicinity a number of years.

"On August 29, 1882, Mrs. Bertha Bienert posted at the town of Faulsbruck, Germany, a letter to her husband, August Bienert, the German consul at Port Algoe, Brazil. It failed to reach its destination, but landed at the German consulate at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Here it became misplaced and it was not until several months ago that it was resurrected and returned to Faulsbruck. The postmaster there remembered the address of Bienert in Altoona and so sent the letter on to this city. The authorities here were somewhat puzzled at the address, but with the aid of Professor Haupt were able to decipher the name. The letter was delivered to August Bienert yesterday and he was elated on receiving it. "I have waited on that letter all these years," and he went off happy. The letter had been on the way just eighteen years, eight months and sixteen days.

"Mr. and Mrs. Bienert settled in Altoona a number of years ago and have since resided here, and had often talked of the missing letter."

She Didn't Wear a Mask.

But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished as will all Eruptions, Fever Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles and Felons from its use. Infallible for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Scalds and Piles. Cure guaranteed. 25c at W. H. Spangler's.

Reduced Rates to Meeting of Baptist Young People's Union of America, Chicago, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held in Chicago, July 25 to 28, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to Chicago at rate of a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and good going on July 23, 24, and 25, and will be good to return until July 30, inclusive. Tickets remaining on deposit after July 30 will be good returning, leaving Chicago until and including August 24, on payment of the fee of 50 cents to Joint Agent. 7-10-2t

A Poor Millionaire.

Lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by W. H. Spangler.

Recognized at Washington.

The only instance on record of a post office being named after a patent medicine, was last year, when in Wetzel County, W. Va., a new post office was established and named Kodol, after the famous Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, manufactured by E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago. It had given such satisfactory results that the name was unanimously selected by the people for the new office and adopted by the department at Washington, D. C. This action was entirely voluntary on the part of the people of the community, without any solicitation whatever from the manufacturers of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In fact the first knowledge they obtained regarding the matter was when they received a letter bearing the post mark "Kodol, W. Va.," and contents fully explained the circumstances. For a verification of this statement the reader is referred to the latest Post Office Guide.

A preparation so highly prized by a community must be worthy of the greatest confidence.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my present good health and my life. I was treated in vain by doctors for lung trouble following la grippe. I took One Minute Cough Cure and recovered my health," Mr. E. H. Wise, Madison, Ga. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the financial condition of Mapleton Borough School District for the year ending June, 1901.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of school fund.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$582 60	
" 5 per cent. on $120.32	6 02	
" refunding order	10 61	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 9 13
" 5 per cent. off $361.30 for prompt payment		18 06
" 3 per cent. for collecting $361.30		10 84
" 5 per cent. for collecting $212.17		10 61
" Treasurer's receipts		550 59
	$599 23	$599 23

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer.

DR.

To amount from 1900	$176 82	
" amount from Collector	550 59	
" amt. from state appropriation	610 45	
CR.		
By vouchers		$1136 45
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer		22 73
Balance Dr.		178 68
	$1337 86	$1337 86
Balance in Treasury	$178 68	

DISTRICT REPORT.

No. of schools	4
No. of months taught	7
No. of teachers employed	5
Average salary—male	$40.00
Average salary—female	$30.80
No. of scholars—male	80
No. of scholars—female	54
Average daily attendance	88
Per cent. of attendance	91¼
Cost per month for each pupil	12 4-7 cts.
No. of mills levied	5
Amount laid for school purposes	$550 59

FINANCES.

DR.

To balance on hand at last settlement	$176 82
" state appropriation	610 45
" amount from Collector	572 04
CR.	
By teachers' wages	$927 50
" " " for attending institute	33 13
" repairs	21 45
" text books	27 57
" supplies other than books	35 57
" fuel	43 15
" Collector's fees	21 45
" Treasurer's fees	22 73
" Secretary's salary	12 00
" other exrenses	36 08
Balance in treasury	178 68
	1359 31 1359 31

A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We, the undersigned auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, certify that we have examined the accounts and books of the Secretary, Collector and Treasurer of Mapleton Borough school district for year ending June 30, 1901, and find same to be correct and as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of July, A. D., 1901.

A. B. BAKER,
L. L. PARKER,
Auditors.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Eat
FISHER'S
BREAD

When in Huntingdon and you want a nice lunch or meal,

Go to Fisher's Restaurant

A full line of choice Candies, Cakes, Nuts, etc.

Call and see my line.

GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

RISES DAILY
by Public Estimation.
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRING
IS HERE

AND I have added some new goods and my prices are right.

Women's and Misses vests, 5c. up to 20c.

Men's Gauze Shirts, 25c.

Men's Gauze Drawers, 25c.

Men's Pants, 80c. up to $1.95.

Youths' Pants, 50c. up to $1.00; Knee Pants, 25c. and 50c.

I ALSO keep screen doors, screens for windows, oil window shades 30c. and 35c., 7-ft. shades 50 cents.

I STILL keep a full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed, and Cured Meats. Keep a good stock of Shoes.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,
MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 17, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	12.25	5.30
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.45	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.23	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.40	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.45	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.08	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.33	1.48	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	10.54	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.00	2.08	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.06	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.25	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.39	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.04	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.10	3.12	2.40	6 59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.31	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	12.50	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Millerstown, f 11.19, Mifflin f 11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	PM.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.00	8.00	12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.51	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal... ..	7.02	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.	8.00	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti 12 10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2 30	....
Wahg't'n 1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York 2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. and 1.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone--For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. week days, and 7.20 P. M. daily,

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.15 and 7.15 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg. No. 7	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.30, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg. No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 21, "A Strong Weak Man." Text, Judg. xvi, 20-30.

Feats of strength always interest. We admire the strong man. There is great satisfaction also in feeling that we have strength and can do things well. We like to do hard things for very gladness of exerting our powers and conquering. If other people see us and praise the work, that adds to our pleasure. We also enjoy comparing strength with others and competing with them in toil. The sense of superior ability gives elation of soul, which we value more than the strength itself. We delight in the feeling of ability and superiority.

But there is the greatest difference in the value or worth of the various kinds of strength we can have. Bodily power is good, but is the lowest of all our powers in the scale of excellence.

Brain power is better than muscle and brawn. The man who thinks is superior to the man who digs, or, to put it in other fashion, we are higher in the scale of being and more worthy in our own estimation by our thought than by powers of body. Highest worth lies in soul power. The right and truth lift us in height far above all mere thinking and exercise of physical force.

Samson's story fascinates unfailingly. But it is more than a pleasing tale of life in primitive times. It has meaning for us in our present day and for each one in his own field of work.

He is the cherished child of his parents, who have hoped great things from him and done all they knew how to do so that he might have the best chance in life. He is a child dedicated to God's service from before birth. He was well born, because all that father and mother could transmit of strength and goodness by natural process had been given him. Besides his unusual development physically, he had also a consecration to divine service in his Nazarite vow and training. He had a secret strength and mission which should have remained sacred to him and which if kept inviolate would have kept him safely.

His weakness was that which so often proves fatal to strong animal natures. He failed to control his physical powers and appetites in submission to his divine mission and for its furtherance. He loved a woman. That might have been a help to him. But she was a Philistine and he a son of Israel. She could not fail to be a hindrance to him so long as she remained Philistine. She was not a Ruth of Moab, who served the God of Naomi and became a daughter of Israel. He loved unwisely. His passion was a weakness, became a sin and ensnared his whole life. Whether it was the Finnite woman or she of Gaza or Delilah of Sorek, he was most unwise in his alliances. What a study is this in human nature and what a lesson in craft and crime! It begins in lust and continues in hatred, violence, lying and murder to the end. Those were wild times and rough people, we say. Were they any more so than we have now? This same story can be read in new editions in almost every community—no less fatal now than then because bound in more sumptuous style.

Ah, Samson, you may slay 30 men of Askelon, you can destroy the crops with torch carrying foxes, you can slay your thousand men with a war-club of bone, but you are no match for Philistine women! They will make you tell the answer to your unguessable riddle till you are mad with anger and commit murder to escape the jeers of the scoffers demanding payment of your sharp bet. You may lug the gates of Gaza to the hills of Hebron, and they shall be a light load compared with the burden of soul you shall ever carry from your love of the unworthy and companionship with the vile. Put no trust in these women of the Philistines, and let not thine heart desire them however beautiful they may be. Dalliance with Delilah ends with the toil of the ass in turning millstones in the prison of your enemies. There is no happiness in dying amid the ruins of Dagon's temple. Shun the weakness of the strong and seek Him who is strength to the weak.

Being Forced to Work.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you temperance and self control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content and a hundred virtues which the idle never know. --Charles Kingsley.

The Primary Law.

Resurrection is the primary law of the Christ life. It cannot be holden of death anywhere. Just as the life beginning in the acorn pushes the oak up straight against the power of gravitation and overcomes its law, so the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus overcomes and annuls and sets free from the law of sin and death.--American Friend.

A bad complexion generally results from inactive liver and bowels. In all such cases, DeWitt's Little Early Risers produce gratifying results. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Incoming Tide.

There has been an apparent season of ebb tide in religious affairs in the past few years. The churches of all denominations have made less than their usual gains and in some cases have decreased in numbers. But at the same time there have been in preparation forces destined to make success later. The gathering and training of the young people have not been a hindrance to the onward movement of the cause of Christ. A multitude of causes has operated to produce the condition complained of and lamented.

Now the tide has turned. The indications show a different current. The student volunteer movement is significant of improvement. The young people in our schools are offering themselves for mission work in greater numbers than ever before. Teachers, preachers, doctors, directors of industrial education, anything that will help forward the kingdom of Christ, they are ready to do.

In the Darkest Hour.

If we have the spirit of Christ, we can be hopeful and happy in the darkest hour. A good old commentator says:

God's people have reason to mourn over their sins, their sufferings, the buffetings of their deadly enemy, their fellow men, the abominable crimes of the day, the perdition of thousands and the general blindness and hardness of men's hearts; but they can always rejoice in the Spirit, in God and in Christ, in a blessed hope, in foretastes of future glory, and that their names are written in heaven.

Then let us heed the exhortation, "Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say rejoice."—Herald and Presbyter.

This One Motive.

The religion of Christ is not a law, but a spirit; not a creed, but a life. To this one motive of love God has intrusted the whole work of winning the souls of His redeemed. The heart of man was made for love—pants and pines for it. Only in the love of Christ and not in restrictions can his soul expand. Now, it was reserved for one to pierce with the glance of intuition down into the springs of human action and to proclaim the simplicity of its machinery. "Love," said the apostle after Him—"love is the fulfilling of the law."—Lutheran.

Looking to Jesus.

Jesus, Saviour, Son of God,
Bearer of the sinner's load,
I to Thee will look and live
And, in looking, praises give!
Looking lightens, looking heals;
Looking all the gladness seals;
Looking breaks the binding chain;
Looking sets us free again;
Looking scatters all our night,
Makes our faces shine with light;
Looking quickens, strengthens, brings
Heavenly gladness on its wings.
Jesus, Saviour, Son of God,
Bearer of the sinner's load,
I would rise to Thee above,
I would look and praise and love!
Ever looking, let me be
At the blood besprinkled tree,
Blessing Thee with life and soul
While the endless ages roll.

—Bonar.

You can never cure dyspepsia by dieting. What your body needs is plenty of good food properly digested. Then if your stomach will not digest it, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will. It contains all of the natural digestants hence must digest every class of food and so prepare it that nature can use it in nourishing the body and replacing the waste tissues, thus giving life, health, strength, ambition. pure blood and good healthy appetite. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Johnny Rube: Say, pa, I'll bet I know why a man can't begin at the top in buildin' a haystack! Reuben Rube: Why, he can't simply because he can't, an' that's all there is about it: Johnny Rube: No, it ain't, pa. S'pose he'd begin at the top an' then wouldn't have hay enough ter get ter the ground! What then?

It is easier to keep well than get cured. DeWitt's Little Early Risers taken now and then, always keep your bewels in perfect order. They never gripe but promote an easy gentle action. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Mamma: Now, Freddy, remember what I say. I don't want you to go into the next garden to play with that Binks' boy; he's very rude. Freddy (heard a few moments afterwards calling over the wall): I say, Binks, ma says I'm not to go in your garden because you're rude, but you come into my garden—I ain't rude.

The piles that annoy you so will be quickly and permanently healed if you use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless counterfeits. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County, 1901.

McConnellstown,	July	15
Alexandria,	"	16
Spruce Creek,	"	17
Warriorsmark,	"	18
Franklinville,	"	19
Shaffersville.	"	20
Petersburg,	"	22
Neff's Mills,	"	23
Saulsburg,	"	24
McAlevy's Fort.	"	25
Cornpropst's Mills,	"	26
Centre Union,	"	27

Examinations will begin at 8.30 A. M.

Will the secretary kindly see that the room in which the examination is to be held is open and in suitable condition for work?

Applicants from other counties will present a certificate from their own county superintendent before entering the class.

Strangers to the superintendent will present a certificate of good moral character.

S. G. RUDY, County Superintendent.

WM. REED & SONS

A MONEY MAKING SUMMER FOR YOU

Instead of having the usual dull period during the hot weather of July and August, we intend to make prices of such interest that this will be a busy time for us.

It Will Pay You to Watch These Prices

All the goods are first grade, for we never offer seconds. Buying in large quantities gives us the lowest market prices, and these reduced prices mean a big savikg to you.

We give here just a few prices to show how we will sell the best merchandise:

Best Lancaster and Amoskeag Ginghams at 5 cents per yard.

A fine bleached 36 in. Muslin, splendid for underwear at 5 cents per yard.

Hill 36 in. bleached muslin, worth 9c. at 6¾ cents per yard.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale muslin worth 10 cents at 7½ cents per yard.

Best Pacific, American and Hamilton prints worth 6c. and 7c., some places 8c., at 5c. yd.

Fine dress ginghams at 7½ cents per yard.

Ladies' Belts, worth 50c, 75c and $1 at 25c.

Ladies' Neckwear, worth 10c, 25c, and 50c, reduced to 5c, 10c and 15c.

Handsome Japanese Fans, 1c to 25c each, worth ½ more.

All-linen Handkerchiefs, 5c.

Better ones, 10c, three for 25c.

Our regular 25c table linen at 20c.

Regular 40c summer corset at 31c.

ALL THROUGH THE STOCK WE HAVE MADE ATTRACTIVELY LOW PRICES. IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT THE STORE OFTEN.

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
anned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * * Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makeas, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

At Yocum's Novelty

near postoffice, Huntingdon,

YOU WILL FIND

a handsome line of

Lamps

15 cents to $5.00. All kinds of

Granite Kettles

Agent for all kinds of Rubber Stamps and Stensils.

1901

TO-DAY

Our present facilities and means of serving the trade is better than ever in the past, but the underlying principle of our business is the same—earnest and honest endeavor to give dollar for dollar, and deserve your good will and confidence.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is large and complete, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, &c.

We invite special attention to our line of Ladies' Sailor Hats, —new styles in rough and fine straw; also largest assortment in town in Men's straw, crash and wool Hats.t

Don't forget his store sells 6 lbs. nice prunes for 25c.

We solicit your patronage.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

BOER PRISONER'S ESCAPE

Arrives at New York City From Bermuda as a Stowaway.

HIS RUSE TO ELUDE THE GUARDS

Swims Three Miles, With a Head Covering of Small Bushes, Under the Searchlights of Two British Cruisers—How a Plot to Seize a Transport Thrice Failed—Adventures of the Boer Soldier

New York City.—David Stephen du Plooy, a young Boer soldier, who served under Cronje, and then was a prisoner of war, arrived here a stowaway on the steamship Trinidad from Bermuda. Du Plooy is six feet two inches tall. He is twenty-four years old. He speaks some English. He was born in Klerksdorf, in the Orange Free State, of a French mother by a German father. He tells a straight story, which cross-questioning fails to shake, of his battles with the British on the side of the Boers, his capture, his transportation to the prison colony on Darrell's Island, in the Bermudas, and his escape from that place by a clever ruse.

"My home in South Africa," said du Plooy, "when the war broke out was about three miles from Klerksdorp, in the Potchefstroom District. I had a job as Second Assistant in the Post-office at Klerksdorp. I didn't get away with the first contingent, but did with the second, my mother accompanying me. I had been gone only a few days when I was taken sick, and had to return home, where I remained one day, and then set out again for the front. On the way my horse broke down and I made the rest of the journey on foot. I arrived in time to take part in the operations around Mafeking, and was later one of those surrendered by Cronje at Modder River.

"I was first sent to a prison camp at Simonstown, where I contracted the rheumatism, with the result that I was one of those left behind when the command was sent to St. Helena. Next I was detained at Greenpoint, from which place, together with nine hundred other Boer prisoners, I was placed aboard the British transport Armenian and brought to Bermuda.

"On the way to Bermuda we organized three different times to take the vessel from the British, with the intention of sailing away to some friendly land. The first time was just out of St. Helena. We then intended to make our way to the African coast. This attempt was given up owing to the fact that we didn't get ready in time. The second attempt was to have been made off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. Here, two of our leaders were taken sick, and once more the scheme fell through. The last attempt was to have been made when we were two days from Bermuda. This time there was a traitor on board, and the English were acquainted with our plans.

"In Bermuda we were placed on Darrell's Island, from which place I made my escape. I escaped by covering my head with a lot of grass resembling sea weed, so that when I passed under the searchlights of the warships in the harbor those on board would be deceived. I was three hours in the water. My clothes I carried in a bag, and this did much to keep me above water. I am not a swimmer, and had it not been for the assistance of the bag I don't know what the end would have been.

"When I made the opposite shore finally I went to where the Trinidad was moored and walked on board, and going to the coal bunkers, hid away. I had only six raw eggs, four of which I ate while in the bunkers. I remained hid away until Monday. I was then so weak that I was reckless. I heard some of the stokers talking German, and that gave me courage, for I thought they would be my friends. So I made myself known, and they allowed me to sleep in a bunk that night. They also offered me food, but I was unable to eat. The captain was told of my presence just before we arrived here, and I will say that he was as kind as he could be to me. He, with the men, gave me these clothes, besides doing other kind acts to help me out. The Captain said he would be obliged to hand me over to the United States authorities as a stowaway. That is how I came to be here. I hope the Americans will not allow me to be sent back to the British a prisoner."

The Governor of Bermuda cabled to the agents of the steamship line here before the Trinidad's arrival, telling them that "prisoner number 1749" had escaped and was supposed to be on board the Trinidad and asking that he be "detained if possible."

OUR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

Great Britain is the Largest Purchaser of American Farm Products.

Washington, D. C.—Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign market section of the Agricultural Department, has compiled statistics showing the distribution of the agricultural exports of the United States for the years 1896-1900. There were a dozen countries in 1900 to each of which the United States exported upward of $10,000,000 worth of domestic farm products.

The United Kingdom purchased $408,000,000 and Germany $134,000,000 worth. The others were:

The Netherlands, $52,000,000; France, $45,000,000; Belgium, $33,000,000; Italy, $24,000,000; Canada, $21,000,000; Japan, over $15,000,000; Denmark, nearly $15,000,000; Cuba, $14,000,000; Spain, $10,500,000, and British Africa, $10,300,000.

LABOR WORLD.

The paper-makers of Holyoke, Mass. have decided not to strike.

Only one-tenth of the wage-earner of the United States are organized.

Five hundred striking teamster have returned to work at St. Louis Mo.

The Bates plant at Joliet, Ill., has been reopened, the striking machinists having won.

The International Longshoremen's Union has held its annual session in Toledo, Ohio.

Brewery wagon drivers at Washington, D. C., have won recognition for their union by a strike.

Carpenters in Boston, Mass., have demanded an eight-hour day, which has been generally conceded.

Six hundred striking machinists at Seneca Falls, N. Y., have returned to work, their demands having been granted.

A bulletin has been issued by the New York State Department of Labor which gives useful statistics regarding strikes, employment and immigration.

The blacksmiths' strike at Sharon (Penn.) Steel Works, which was inaugurated several weeks ago, has been settled by the companies acceding to the demands of the men.

Over 2,000,000 miners are required to produce the world's supply of coal. Of this number 693,660 are employed in Great Britain and 401,220 are employed in the United States.

The leaders of the cloak makers in New York City say that as soon as the season for making cloaks begins, they will order 15,000 men and women on strike to enforce a shorter work day and to abolish the sweating system.

All the flint glass factories of the country operated under the scales of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have closed for periods ranging from four weeks to two months. Fully 40,000 men and boys will enjoy the customary summer vacation.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Catcher Clarke is now captain of the Washington team.

Keister, of Baltimore, now leads all hands in base stealing.

New York has signed Outfielder McBride, late of Cincinnati.

The St. Louis fans have gone wild over the success of their team this season.

Mathewson has regained his nerve. He has now started on another winning streak.

The foul tip rule is a handicap to the League men looking for batting averages this season.

The Cincinnati Club has signed C. E. Case, a promising young amateur pitcher of Cincinnati.

The Pittsburg Club has purchased Short Stop Carr from the Schenectady Club, of the New York League.

Crolius, the college fielder, has made good. He is fielding nicely, and his batting is a feature of the Boston games.

Wagner, Pittsburg, is utterly fearless on the ball field, and will take chances which no other player would think of.

Even with cheap base ball the Boston National League Club has not induced big crowds to visit the South End grounds.

It looks like a race between old Cy Young and the equally venerable Clark Griffith for the pitching honors of the American League.

A man can make more money on what he has done and what he is expected to do in base ball than any other line on earth.

Walter Clarkson, the young Harvard pitcher who did such fine work this season, is wanted by professional teams. The Cleveland Club has made him an offer which he has declined. As he has several more seasons in college there is little probability of his becoming a professional soon, if at all.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Rider Haggard, the novelist, has recently turned his forty-fifth year.

King Edward's title is to be changed to Emperor because of the wider extent of his power.

Former Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee has made $16,000 out of his last lecture, with fiddle accompaniment.

Emperor William is a partner in the construction of an electric express railway from Hamburg to Berlin, Germany.

The Empress of Russia is a typewriter, and assists her husband by taking down many of his letters from dictation.

Thomas Hardy has just reached his sixty-first birthday. He began to "scribble," as he says himself, when he was sixteen.

Lord Dufferin, who has recently completed his seventy-fifth year, once referred to himself, on account of the numerous offices he has held, as "maid-of-all-work to British governments."

Governor Odell is considering the advisability of making a personal tour of the Erie Canal this summer, so as to be thoroughly posted when the subject of enlargement shall come up at the next legislative session.

Judge Jenks, of the Supreme Court of New York, told the law students of New York University the other day that "the man with furrows in his brow wins against the man with creases in his trousers every time."

The former Empress Eugenie of France is now the godmother to the children of an immense number of friends, and also, by proxy, to 3384 French men and women, who were born on the same day as the Prince Imperial.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary Long signed an order giving in detail a long list of those who will receive medals and other honors for service in the China and Philippine campaigns.

The Weather Bureau abandoned its kite experiments, through which it hoped to revolutionize the business of prognostication.

John W. Thompson, former President of the National Metropolitan Bank, died in Washington. He was seventy-nine years old. He leaves several million dollars.

Five of the new cavalry and fine infantry regiments were recruited to their full strength.

The resignation of James G. Stowe, United States Consul-General to Cape Town, was received at the State Department. The resignation was based on the utter inadequacy of the salary of the post.

President McKinley issued a proclamation relative to the opening of Indian lands in Oklahoma.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Captain of the Port of Havana warned the contractors that they must begin at once to raise the wreck of the Maine or forfeit the contract.

Dr. Felippe Caldas will experiment in Cuba with his yellow fever vaccine under the supervision of an American commission.

Cuba's postal revenues for nine months ended March 31, 1901, amounted to $282,271, and for the same period of 1900 to $163,515.

Frederick V. Martin, of Indiana, was appointed Commissioner of Immigration, port of San Juan, Porto Rico.

DOMESTIC.

Hadley Jones, former Mayor of Little Falls, N. Y., and now reputed defaulter, was located in Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

An injunction to keep Foster Kilpatrick from interfering with Charles S. Foster's wife was secured by Foster at Ypsilanti, Mich.

A dynamite magazine exploding at Denver, Col., killed two laborers.

Professor Starr, of Chicago University, said ten times too many persons go to college nowadays.

General Gomez sailed from New York City for Cuba, expressing great gratification at his reception in the United States.

A shipload of granite will go from Maine to Europe, and it is possible that the United States will supply most of England's granite in the future.

South Carolina brought suit against the Government for the return of all the liquor taxes collected in that State since the dispensary law went into effect.

Henry Vannoy, aged forty-eight years, who weighed 480 pounds, died near Sandyville, W. Va.

The mercury at Topeka, Kan., touched 103 degrees.

Secretary Reeckstuhl, of the National Association of Sculptors, was appointed director of sculpture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

After being reprimanded by his father for betting on horse races, Eugene Benning, sixteen years old, of St. Louis, Mo., killed himself.

As John Deermer, a clerk in a drug store at Cumberland, Md., was removing a revolver from a shelf, the weapon was discharged and the bullet struck and killed Clinton Billmyer, a customer.

Christian Jensen confessed to stabbing Mrs. A. A. Bulles to death and wounding Jessie Kinport, sixteen years old, in Denver, Col.

Former Lieutenant-Governor William Cumback, seventy-two years old, was married at Lapel, Ind., to Miss Laura Wachstatter, a teacher. Cumback was one of the founders of the Republican party and was famous in Indiana as a Lincoln elector.

Pierre Lorillard, the multi-millionaire tobacco magnate and noted patron of the American turf, died at New York City.

Jessie Morrison, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for the murder of Mrs. Clara Wiley Castle, at El Dorado, Kan., on June 22, 1900, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary in close confinement at hard labor. Miss Morrison took the sentence calmly.

Reinhard Hugin and Max Klump, alleged counterfeiters, accused of operating in many cities, were captured in Chicago.

Crazed by heat, F. A. Brackett killed his wife and himself at Des Moines, Iowa.

The American Society of Religious Education, in session at Detroit, Mich., urged normal schools for the instruction of Sunday-school teachers and paid salaries.

FOREIGN.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt made a forcible speech attacking the Government in the British House of Commons.

Martial law was proclaimed at Seville, Spain, owing to the turbulence of the strikers.

Orders were issued by the Empress of China to Ministers abroad to induce young Chinamen of ability in professions to return and making them eligible for office.

At Thorn, in West Prussia, sixty Polish pupils in the gymnasium were arrested, accused of plotting in a secret league against the Government.

The United States expressed approval of Japan's proposal to increase her indemnity against China owing to her financial difficulties.

DRENCHED THE DOWIEITES

Hose Turned on the Disciples of Zionism to Stop a Riot.

Undertook to Hold a Meeting in Evanston, Ill., Surrounded by Their Guards — Leaders Assailed With Missiles.

Chicago.—Followers of John Alexander Dowie made an attempt to convert the citizens of Evanston and failed, as on former occasions. They visited the place in greater force than ever before, there being fully 200 of them, but their increased numbers only brought them a greater defeat. One-half of the Dowieites were followers of "Zion," and the remainder were members of the paid body guard which Dowie maintains. The guards were intended to prevent any interference with the meeting, and when it began they surrounded the Dowieites, to hold back the crowd of fully 1500 people, which gathered rapidly as soon as it was known that another Dowie meeting was in progress.

As on on former occasions eggs and vegetables were quickly used, and the guards and those whom they were trying to protect were soon spattered with yolks and battered with old vegetables. Several fights resulted between the guards and people of the town, generally with damaging results to the guards.

The entire police force of Evanston was called into service, and after the Chief of Police had ordered the Dowieites to withdraw and had met with a refusal, he ordered his men to charge them. The police did not use their clubs, and the guards held them back by sheer force of numbers.

The crowd meanwhile was growing ugly, and Mayor Bates, of Evanston, seeing that unless something was done quickly people would be seriously hurt and possibly killed, ordered a fire engine. The engine at once turned a four-inch stream on the Dowieites and they went over like tenpins.

Women, as well as men, were thrown down by the stream, and sent rolling in the mud. The people of Evanston danced and hooted with delight as the firemen steadily advanced, driving the Dowieites before them in utter rout. The work was done with impartiality, and any Dowieite dilatory in movement was washed along by the stream.

As the Dowieites fled, the bombardment with eggs and vegetables was resumed, and added materially in ridding the town of the presence of the Zionists. Elder Piper, of Dowie's church, who had been in command of the small army, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

About twenty other Dowieites were taken into custody, more to save them from the crowd in the streets than for any other reason. The Dowieites say they will return in greater force, and the people of Evanston declare that the next riot will be just so much the larger.

MANY DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK.

A Fast Express Dashes Into a Freight Near Norton, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo.—Sixteen persons are dead, two probably fatally injured and a large number of others less seriously hurt as the result of a head-on collision between passenger and fast live stock trains on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, near Norton, Mo., a hundred miles east of here. Six persons were killed outright, four died on a train conveying them to Kansas City, and six died in hospitals in this city.

Among the dead are: D. W. Hooker, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. C. H. Snyder, of Jasper, N. Y.; Mrs. R. J. Curtis, of Genesee, N. Y., and Mrs. Frances Walker, of Flatbush, Brooklyn.

The trains collided head-on while going at a good rate of speed. The engines were pushed to either side of the track and practically demolished, while the forward cars of the passenger train telescoped each other.

The passenger train was traveling in three sections on account of the heavy Epworth League business to San Francisco. The wrecked train was the first section and contained no Leaguers.

France's Record Ministry.

The Waldeck Rosseau Ministry is now practically certain to achieve the record length of life of any Cabinet of the present French Republic. Parliament has been prorogued and will not meet again until November. The Ministry is safe until then, and at the end of October it will have attained the twenty-eight months of its existence, having beaten the record of the Meline Ministry by two months.

Murderer With Secret Paroled.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, has paroled S. R. Dawson, commonly known as "Damascus Steel" Dawson, who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary five years ago for the murder of his son-in-law, Walter Scott. Dawson declared that he had discovered the secret of making Damascus steel. His formula has been in a bank vault while he has been in prison.

Many Filipinos Yield.

The insurgent leader Bellarmino, who has been operating in the Province of Sorsogon, P. I., has surrendered at Legaspi, on Albay Bay, with thirty-two officers, 215 guns and 5000 rounds of ammunition. The insurgent Presidentes of that section and many Filipinos accompanied Bellarmino, who gave himself up to Colonel Theodore J. Wint, of the Sixth United States Cavalry.

Heavy Crop Losses in Kansas.

It is estimated that Kansas will suffer crop losses from the protracted heat spell to the extent of $10,000,000.

Bread in Circles.

Women who serve delicate circular and semi-circular sandwiches often bake the bread for them in pound baking powder or coffee tins which they keep for the purpose. A circular shaped bread pan for the purpose is to be found. These usually have regular corrugations marking the slices.

A Polish for Old Oak.

Mix together two ounces of boiled linseed oil, three ounces of turpentine, one ounce of vinegar and a quarter of a pint of methylated spirit. Rub a little of this well in and polish with soft dusters. Old carved oak that looks very dusty should be well brushed with hot beer and allowed to dry thoroughly before the polish is applied.

Lemon Softens the Water.

Few women nowadays but know the value of lemons and the fruit is so cheap that the toilet table should not be without this "little yellow doctor," as some call it. Lemon juice is whitening either for the hands, neck or face. A piece of lemon rubbed on the teeth removes discoloration, but the teeth must be brushed afterward, or the acid will injure them. A piece of lemon tossed in the wash water is refreshing, and likewise softens the water.

The Sick Room.

The first matter to which one in attendance on the sick must direct her attention is the selection and preparation of the sick person's room. Where there is a choice of rooms for the sick person's accommodation, it is best to select a large, well-ventilated, well-lighted and quiet one. See that it is perfectly clean to start with, and see that there is as little furniture in the room as is possible to get along with; let this be of the simplest, though it may be attractive. Pretty pictures and flowers there may always be, though the flowers must be removed from the sick room at night. No food or drink should ever be kept in the room.

Have a comfortable bed, with a good horsehair mattress. The best sort of bed is a single bed, just wide enough to allow one to reach across it easily. Let it be placed in the centre of the room and so arranged that the light will not fall upon the patient's head. The bedding should be light, warm and porous. The sheets on the sick bed should be laid straight, smooth and tight, and carefully tucked in at the foot and sides of the bed.

The sick room should be well ventilated, both during the night and day. It ought to have a fireplace with chimney to it, as well as one or more windows capable of being opened at the top; as far as possible an even temperature should be maintained; 60 degrees Fahrenheit is as a rule, the best for a sick person.—American Queen.

Coffee Cake—One pint of bread sponge; one tablespoonful of molasses; one teacup of sugar; one teacup of seeded raisins; one-half teaspoonful of soda; one egg; butter the size of an egg. Spice to suit the taste. Flour to make as stiff as pound cake. Mix with spoon, let rise unil very light and bake as bread.

Maple Blanc-Mange—Heat one cupful of maple syrup; when hot add one tablespoonful of gelatine which has been dissolved in one-quarter of a cup of water; when it is beginning to get cold beat in the whites of three eggs and three cups of cream; both the eggs and cream must be whipped before adding to the above mixture; pack in salt and ice one hour before serving. This is much better and healthier than ice cream of any kind as a finish to dinner.

Rice Bread—A cup of cold boiled rice, mashed rather soft with a little milk. Beat into it two cups of flour and three eggs and half a teaspoonful of salt. When the mixture is beaten thoroughly, which should be done with a wooden spoon, pour it into a hot spider, and bake thoroughly. When you serve it, do not cut with a knife, but break it, butter lightly and eat with melted maple sugar.

Cherry Roll—Mix together one pint of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; then add one cupful milk, one heaping tablespoonful butter, yolks of two eggs, whites stiffly beaten. Butter a cylinder pan or ice cream can, which the mixture will fill only two-thirds full. Add just before putting into the oven one pint of pitted cherries. Steam for two hours and serve with hard sauce.

HEAT RUINS CROPS

Drought and Hot Wave Have Done Immense Damage in the Corn Belt.

HARVEST WILL BE SMALL

In Seven States the Losses Are Estimated at $350,000,000.

The Great Drought in the West Felt Most in Missouri and Kansas — Grain Fields of a Large Section So Burned That Condition is Beyond Remedy — Nebraska Suffered Least of the Corn-Growing States — Parched Crops in Other Localities — Bad Reports Affected the Grain Market.

Chicago.—Sunshine is costing millions of dollars in the West. Raindrops in some places just now would be worth their weight in gold. Elsewhere the time is past and no amount of rain can lift the blight from heat shrivelled fields. The losses are estimated as follows: Kansas, $200,000,000; Missouri, $100,000,000; the two Dakotas and Minnesota, $25,000,000; Wisconsin, $15,000,000, and Nebraska, $11,000,000.

Nebraska, hitherto in the finest sort of condition, is beginning to feel the effects of the hot wave and the unbroken drought. Reports from that State indicate that considerable damage has already resulted, and more is imminent.

Iowa corn is turning up a little around the edges, but so far is not hurt, and a good rain would bring the State out all right. The same thing applies to Illinois in a general way, and with a late fall the backward crop will come out all right.

It is in Kansas and Missouri where the conditions are most depressing. In the Sunflower State all save the wheat seems to be wholly or in part destroyed by the blistering winds and the unclouded sun. In Missouri conditions are almost as bad.

Much, it might be said, most, of this damage in both Kansas and Missouri has been done since July 1, when the hot winds and terrific heat came. Information from which the Government crop report of July 10 was issued was secured previous to July 1. Therefore the crop condition figures attached to the Government report for those two States must be disregarded.

Where the Government gives a condition in Kansas corn of seventy-four per cent. it is far and away below that, nearer twenty-five per cent. in view of this later information. Missouri corn, according to the Government, shows a condition of seventy. That, too, has been changed since July 1, and the percentage must be greatly reduced.

Rain, and rain only, can save the crops, and this must come shortly or it will be too late.

The Kansas City stock market rivaled Chicago's market owing to the fact that the farmers are flooding the Western markets in their mad desire to get rid of their cattle at any price before a feed famine overtakes them. This movement is general throughout the West and Northwest, and what is true of the Kansas City market is the case in Chicago, Omaha and Sioux City.

Lincoln, Neb.—Abnormal heat and hot winds have prevailed for several days, but the effect in damage to grain crops is partly guesswork. If the estimate that half the oats and half the potato crop is ruined is correct it means a yield in oats of but 35,000,000 bushels, compared with a normal yield of 70,000,000, a loss of more than $5,000,000 and a cutting down of the potato crop from 8,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels, representing a monetary loss of $1,500,000.

Leavenworth, Kan.—In addition to the hopeless outlook for corn in Kansas the oats and hay are ruined, and the fruit on the trees is becoming shriveled and is falling. The vegetable crop is a total failure. Reports indicate that in no county in the State are the crops damaged less than fifty per cent. The streams are drying up and the question of water for the cities and towns of the State and for stock is becoming a serious problem.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Weather continues hot and dry. The crop situation is alarming. The chances for corn crop are exceedingly slim. It is estimated that ten per cent. of a normal yield is a high estimate. Oats are mostly harvested and ten per cent. will cover this crop. Potatoes are not more than twenty-five per cent., with hay less than twenty-five per cent. The wheat crop is normal.

Milwaukee, Wis.—No accurate estimate can be made of the damage to Wisconsin crops since July 1, but it will run well into the hundreds of thousands. There has been no rain for a month. Pastures are drying, and there is likely to be a shortage of feed.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The hot winds have done much harm to corn and oats in Eastern Iowa, following two weeks of dry weather. The condition of small grain is generally below that of last year, except rye. In the north the same conditions prevail.

Springfield, Ill.—Reports from all over Illinois indicate that the unparalleled heat wave is playing havoc with the growing crops. The intense heat has inflicted much damage to the corn crop. Oats, too, have suffered.

EUROPE DEPENDS ON AMERICA.

Great Shortage Provides a Market For Our Surplus Crops.

London.—John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, sailed for the United States after an extensive bicycle tour in the agricultural districts of Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Great Britain.

"The prevailing agricultural conditions of Europe," he says, "with the minor exceptions of Italy and Spain, give startling evidence in support of the theory that the world's consumptive power is rapidly overtaking productive ability for the sustenance of both man and beast. Shortages exist equally in wheat, corn, oats and hay.

"In Germany the situation is absolutely disastrous. Statisticians say that they have to go back decades to find a parallel.

"England is almost as bad.

"None of the countries affected possesses a bushel of reserve stock.

"Europe is prepared to buy every surplus bushel of American agricultural products, and pay the American farmer about anything he has a mind to ask."

Crop Situation Excites Market.

New York City.—Further alarming reports from the West as to the deterioriation of the corn crop, noting the utter absence of rain and the continuance of extreme heat, resulted in an excited and higher grain market and practical demoralization in stocks.

Scarcity of Small Notes.

Washington, D. C.—The Treasury Department is preparing to meet the expected demand for small notes during the crop-moving season by providing as many as possible of the smaller denominations.

MRS. LOLA BONINE INDICTED.

Grand Jury Charges Her With the Murder of Young Ayres in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia brought in an indictment against Mrs. Lolo Ida Bonine, holding her responsible for the death of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., at the Hotel Kenmore, on May 15 last. The indictment reads that she "feloniously and wilfully and with malice aforethought discharged a pistol against the body of Ayres."

The Ayres-Bonine tragedy was one of the most sensational in Washington police annals. Great mystery surrounded the death of Ayres, who was found dead in his room at the Hotel Kenmore with three pistol shot wounds in his body. Mrs. Bonine, a guest of the hotel, acknowledged her presence in Ayres's room when he was killed. She declared, however, that Ayres threatened her with a revolver, and that in a struggle to protect her honor the shots were fired which resulted in his death.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING BRIDGE.

Many Workmen Are Killed and Injured Near Springfield, Penn.

Springfield, Penn.—The Nickel Plate Railroad bridge, near here, fell while a freight train was crossing it. Nine men were killed and ten injured. The majority of those killed and injured were the laborers who were at work beneath the bridge. Seventy feet of the structural work fell.

The bridge spans a gulley, which is several hundred feet wide. The Nickel Plate of late has been strengthening its bridges preparatory to running heavier engines over them, and work was progressing on this one. A big fill was being made to strengthen the structural work. Before traffic can be fully resumed on the Nickel Plate at this place a new bridge will have to be built.

PET FROG'S FATAL EXPLOSION.

After a Feed of Dynamite It Kills One Child and Injures Two Persons.

Albany, Mo.—An accident in which three children, a pet frog and some dynamite figured, resulted here in one death, the serious injury of two persons and the demolition of part of a dwelling.

The three children of George McCurry, a contractor, found some dynamite in the cellar of their home, and thinking it was putty, fed it to their pet frog. A large tool chest fell on the frog and exploded the dynamite. A chisel pierced the temple of the youngest child and killed it.

Another child and Mrs. McCurry, in the kitchen above, were seriously hurt, and that part of the house was wrecked.

JURY FINDS SHINN GUILTY.

Verdict of Murder in Second Degree in the Applegate Case.

Trenton, N. J.—The jury in the Shinn murder trial rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. The jury had been out about seven hours.

The crime for which Shinn was convicted was the killing of Thomas F. Applegate, a farmer, whose body was found in his barn at Extonville on Sunday morning, March 10. The theory was advanced at the time that Applegate had come home drunk, and in unharnessing his horse had fallen beneath the animal's heels and had been trampled to death.

Shot Wife and Then Himself.

Solomon Haas, a young man residing at Wilburton, Penn., became frenzied by jealousy and shot his wife at their home, afterward sending a bullet through his own heart. He died instantly.

TURKEY PAYS UP AT LAST

American Indemnity Claims Are Satisfactorily Settled.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS PLEASED

The State Department Receives $95,000 From the Porte—Claims Are Based on Losses Suffered by American Missionaries in Armenia—Had Been Pending For Over a Decade.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has received the amount of the American indemnity claim against Turkey—$95,000—through the American Legation at Constantinople.

The money was paid by the Turkish Government to Mr. Leishman, the United States Minister at Constantinople. It was placed by him in the Ottoman Imperial Bank, and drafts were remitted for the amount. These drafts have just reached Washington.

As is usually the case, the claims in the aggregate considerably exceed the amount of the indemnity actually paid, but the United States Government has expressed itself satisfied with the payment. It assumes full responsibility for the distribution, the Turkish Government paying down a lump sum, and leaving it to the State Department to distribute among the claimants at its discretion and after its own fashion. It is stated that as soon as the department officials can prepare their lists, they will communicate directly with the claimants.

The claims are principally based upon losses suffered by American missionary and educational institutions in Turkey, notably those at Harput and Marash, but there are a number of individual claims, such, for instance, as that of the family of the unfortunate bicyclist Lenz, the Pittsburg man, who was killed by Turkish soldiers while attempting to go around the globe on his wheel.

The State Department officials feel the greatest satisfaction at the settlement of the claims. Secretary Hay has been told by diplomats skilled in the ways of Oriental diplomacy, that he never would be able to collect them. Not only was there extreme difficulty in bringing any pressure to bear on Turkey, but the United States had to contend with the jealousy of the great European powers, most of whom have claims against Turkey vastly larger in amount than America's, and the total of which is beyond the ability of the Turkish Government to meet.

For more than a decade the American claims have been pending. Minister Terrell first presented them, Dr. Angell went over to collect them, expecting to be so engaged only a short time, but he returned unsuccessful after several years in Constantinople. Then Minister Strauss took them up, and when he resigned he passed them along to Mr. Griscom. The last-named only recently committed his charge to Mr. Leishman, and while to Mr. Leishman belongs the credit of actually collecting the money, it is said at the State Department that each and every one of the officials named has contributed valuable services toward the final settlement.

OHIO DEMOCRATS NOMINATE.

James Kilbourne Named For Governor — Refused to Reaffirm National Platform.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Ohio Democratic State Convention named Colonel Kilbourne for Governor, placed the three Johnson planks on franchises, steam and electric railroads, and corporation taxation in the platform, rejected Frank S. Monnett as a candidate for Attorney-General, and by a vote of 944 to six refused to reaffirm the Kansas City platform and express its confidence in Mr. Bryan.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, James Kilbourne; Lieutenant-Governor, Anthony Howells; Attorney-General, M. B. McCarthy; Treasurer, R. Page Aleshire; Member of Board of Public Works, James G. Holman; Supreme Judge, Joseph Hidy, and Clerk of Supreme Court, Harry R. Young.

The rooster was again adopted as the party emblem.

In the framing of the platform Mayor Tom Johnson's friends won a notable triumph. The three pet ideas of the Cleveland leader relative to franchises, steam and electric railways and corporation taxation, were adopted. The platform also demands tariff reform, denounces trusts, scores the conquest of other peoples, and attacks territorial expansion as dangerous and tending to embroil us with foreign Powers.

MRS. MARTHA PATTERSON DEAD.

Andrew Johnson's Daughter, Once Mistress of the White House, Passes Away.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Mrs. Martha Patterson, daughter of the late former President Andrew Johnson, died at Greenville. Mrs. Patterson was born on October 25, 1838, in a little one-room log cabin, which stood almost in sight of the house where she died. She was the eldest daughter of Andrew Johnson, and was mistress of the White House during his term as President She married Judge Thomas Patterson, and is survived by a son, Andrew Johnson Patterson, and a daughter, Belle. Of late years she had made her home with her son. She was a woman of commanding intellect.

Cape Rebel Leader Hanged.

Marais, the well-known Cape Colony rebel, was hanged at Middelburg, Transvaal Colony.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Gains in Life Insurance.

In his report for 1900 on life insurance business done in Pennsylvania during the past year Insurance Commissioner Durham says that during the year 1900 the companies of this State issued 8480 policies, insuring $23,562,971 upon lives, an increase over the preceding year of 864 policies and $3,467,512 insurance. Companies of other States issued 637,944 policies in this State, insuring $195,165,204 making an aggregate by all companies of 646,424 policies, insuring $218,728,175, being an increase of 56,191 policies and an increase of $15,406,395 insurance. The total losses paid by all life companies in this State during 1900 was $12,458,677, of which home companies paid $1,485,217 and companies of other States $10,973,459. The insurance in force at the end of the year 1900 aggregated 2,256,051 policies, insuring $955,319,582, of which 55,880 policies, insuring $146,284,685, were in companies of this State, and 2,200,171 policies, insuring $809,034,897, in companies of other States.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

Governor Stone has approved the Ford Compulsory Education bill. The measure repeals the acts of 1895 and 1897, and provides for the attendance and for reports of attendance of children in schools; also for the appointment of attendance officers, defines their powers and duties and fixes their compensation. The Governor also has signed the Congressional Apportionment bill, which increases the number of Congressmen from thirty to thirty-two, to conform with the Federal apportionment. Under the new apportionment there will be no Congressmen-at-large; Philadelphia and Allegheny counties are each given an additional Congressman by the act.

Women Work in the Fields.

Women and girls in Mercer County are hiring out to do farm work for others, besides attending to their own patches of land. There is a famine of men laborers for the farms. A woman at Bethel has just finished plowing an eighty-acre field alone, but, despite the heroic efforts of the women, the farmers will lose thousands of bushels of grain because it cannot be harvested. The paucity of farm laborers is due to the fact that the iron and steel mills offer the men better wages. While the women go to the farms, some factories have been obliged to close. Women make better money on the farms.

Half of a Wheat Crop Lost.

Leading farmers of Franklin County, interviewed as to the wheat crop agree, without exception, that the yield this year will not be more than half a crop. In the State lands the wheat was good, but the Hessian fly has sadly damaged it and some fields have less than a third of a crop on them. In the limestone land the fly was very destructive and, furthermore, the storms damaged the wheat so that but one bushel will result where two were expected. The corn so far promises well and will make a fairly good crop. Oats also promise to be plenty.

Murderers of Professor White Respited.

Governor Stone has respited Ivory and Perry, two of the condemned murderers of Professor Roy White, of the University of Pennsylvania, until September 26, the Board of Pardons having held their cases under advisement, and having taken a recess until the middle of September. It is believed that the members of the Board of Pardons take the view that Ivory and Perry, being accessories, and Sterling, the actual murderer, having appealed his case to a higher tribunal, the other two men should have a further chance for life.

Opening of a Big Coal Field.

Deeds have been filed at Indiana for the transfer of 6000 acres of coal land in the famous Eldersridge field, which lies partly in Indiana and partly in Armstrong counties. It is considered the finest coal field which yet remains unopened in this part of the State. The price paid was $125 per acre, and the total amount involved is a trifle over $750,000. Operations will be begun some time this fall, and by next May it is hoped to have the mines in full operation.

Alligator in Pennsylvania Lake.

The persons who bathe in Nokomis Lake, near Factoryville, are alarmed over the fact that an alligator, over four feet long, is disporting in the waters. Eight years ago the alligator escaped from George Griswold. A few days ago he was seen for the first time since his disappearance sunning himself on a log.

Killed by a Fall From Bed.

Too much ice cream eaten on a warm day was indirectly responsible for the death of pretty seventeen-year-old Agnes O'Connor, of Mahanoy City. The ice cream superinduced an attack of vertigo, during which she fell out of bed, fracturing her skull. Death soon followed.

All Through the State.

It cost $26,000 to run Berks County last year.

Shirt-waist men are allowed in Sumneytown Church.

Myerstown and vicinity are suffering from a serious drought.

A burglar broke into the room of Joseph Factian, at his boarding house in Mt. Carmel, and stole $250 from a trunk.

Citizens of Chester are subscribing for a fund to publish the names of delinquents who have refused to pay the school tax.

A trolley road is in contemplation from Bryan Mawr to Norristown, passing through West Conshohocken and Bridgeport.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra....$	—	@$	19½
Firsts	18	@	19
Seconds	17	@	17½
State dairy tubs, extra....	—	@	18½
Imitation creamery	14	@	17
Factory finest	15¼	@	15½
Low grades	13	@	13½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy..	—	@	9
Small	9	@	9½
Part skims,good to prime	5	@	6
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	15½	@	16
State and Penn.....	15½	@	16
Western—Choice	14½	@	15
Southern—Choice	9½	@	11

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow,choice,1900	—	@	2 55
Medium	2 02½	@	2 05
Pea, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
Red kidney, choice.....	2 25	@	2 30
White kidney, choice....	2 10	@	2 20
Yellow eye	2 85	@	2 90
Lima, Cal.....	—	@	4 40
Green peas, bags.....	—	@	1 20

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Strawberries, per qt.....	5	@	11
Huckleberries, per qt.....	5	@	10
Blackberries, per qt.....	6	@	10
Gooseberries, per qt.....	3	@	5
Peaches, N. C., per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Cherries, per lb.....	4	@	9
Plums, Ga., per carrier....	1 00	@	1 75
Raspberries, per pint.....	3	@	7
Currants, per qt.....	4	@	5

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	11
Spring chickens, per lb....	14	@	18
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	6½
Turkeys, per lb.....	—	@	8
Ducks, per pair.....	70	@	75
Geese, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.....	7	@	8½
Fowls, Western, per lb...	9	@	10
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	20	@	26
Ducks, L. I., per lb.....	—	@	12
Geese, Eastern, per lb.....	—	@	20
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 25

HOPS.

State, 1900, choice, per lb.	—	@	17
Good to prime.....	15½	@	16
Pacific coast, 1900, choice.	—	@	17
1899, poor to choice.....	8	@	14
Old odds.....	2	@	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	—	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	82½	@	85
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	75	@	77½
Straw, long rye.....	82½	@	87½

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Md.Rose,per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Chile, white, per bbl....	2 00	@	2 12
Chile, red, per bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Onions, Jersey, per basket	75	@	1 25
Eastern Shore, per bask.	75	@	1 00
Cabbages, L. I., per 100...	—	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Tomatoes, per box.....	1 00	@	1 75
String beans, per basket..	60	@	75
Egg plant, per box.....	1 00	@	2 00
Peppers, per bushel.....	1 50	@	2 50
Beets, per 100 bunches....	3 00	@	4 00
Squash, per bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Peas, L. I., per bag.....	—	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per basket.....	75	@	1 50
Cauliflower, per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Corn, Jersey, per 100.....	50	@	1 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents ...	3 55	@	3 80
Spring patents	3 65	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth..	—	@	72¼
No. 2 red.....	71¾	@	72½
Corn—No. 2	51¾	@	52
Oats—No. 2 white.....	36	@	36¼
Track mixed	35	@	36½
Rye—Western	55¼	@	55¾
State	51	@	53
Lard, city	—	@	8.20c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	7½	@	9
Calves, city dressed.....	7	@	9½
Country dressed	6	@	8½
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	5 50	@	7 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.....	6 40	@	6 50

HEAT DAMAGES THE CROPS.

Corn Injured in Northwestern States by Drying Winds and Hot Weather.

Washington, D. C.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The northern and central districts east of the Rocky Mountains have experienced two consecutive weeks of intense heat. From Texas northward to Nebraska, including Missouri, Arkansas and portions of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, crops have suffered to a greater or less extent. The weather conditions on the Pacific coast have been favorable. In Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas corn has been seriously damaged by intense heat and drying winds, although late corn in Kansas is in fair condition. The bulk of the crop in Nebraska and Iowa has so far escaped injury except in a few southwestern counties in Nebraska. In the States of the Ohio Valley corn has suffered no injury from heat and has generally made good growth.

Winter wheat harvest is finished in Kansas, Missouri and in the lower Ohio Valley and is in progress in the more northerly sections. Rains have interferred with harvest in portions of Ohio and West Virginia. Wheat is ripening in Washington. In the Dakotas, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington spring wheat continues generally in very promising condition, although areas in Northern Minnesota have been flooded, and the crop has suffered from drought in portions of South Dakota. In Iowa the excessive heat had probably impaired the quality of the crop by causing it to ripen too rapidly.

The oat crop in the States of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys has suffered further injury from intense heat, but in Southern Minnesota and portions of South Dakota it is in promising condition.

American Millions For Germany.

The fiscal year's exports from Germany to the United States amounted to $98,752,519, an increase of $1,070,461. The quarter's exports to the United States from the North German consulates amounted to $14,006,326, an increase of $1,340,269.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 21—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—A strong weak man.—Jud. xvi, 20-30.

Samson is the most sensational character in the word of God. Suddenly and unexpectedly he performed the most startling deeds of valor. He slew a lion, the king of beasts. He paid a wedding prize with the garments of 30 slain Philistines. Single handed he killed a thousand Philistines, and when surrounded in Gaza he carried away its immense gates and escaped. But the strong man became weak. He was captured by his enemies, his eyes were put out, and he was compelled to grind the grain of his foes, like a beast of the field. What a picture of a strong weak man—strong to the point of the miraculous in one moment, weak to the point of helplessness in the next! Thus it is often with us in our spiritual lives. At one time we are strong in the line of duty—strong against temptation, strong in the face of obstacles; at another we are almost at the point of helplessness. We are overcome, we are disgraced, we are humiliated.

The explanation of this apparent paradox is evident in the case of Samson. Samson was strong when he was filled with the Spirit of the Lord, but weak when he trusted in himself. Up to a certain point in his career the sacred historian prefaces every great deed of Samson with the words, "The Spirit of the Lord came upon him." Then this preface is discontinued. Samson seems to act in his own strength, and it is not long until his weakness and downfall follow. When he was weak, he was strong. When realizing his own weakness, he put his strength in the Lord, and he was strong, invincible. But when he ceased to recognize his need of divine strength and trusted in himself he was weak and was easily overcome. This is a type of our spiritual history. We are strong when we trust in God and weak when we trust in ourselves.

Another element that contributed to Samson's weakness was evil association. He married among the Philistines; choosing Delilah, a Philistine woman, as his wife. It was through her at last that he was tempted and led to ruin. Evil associates have weakened many a strong man. They have been able to stand against themselves, but not to withstand the evil influences of their associates. Too much care cannot be exercised in choosing intimate friends. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and also good men, and if we would not be corrupted we must avoid the evil associations.

Broken vows also contributed to Samson's downfall. The man who was strong while he kept his religious vows became weak when he broke them. His strength departed with the breaking of his Nazarite vow. This should be a warning to Christian Endeavorers. We have taken the pledge. We have vowed a vow. The keeping of it will strengthen us in all the phases of our religious lives. Failure to keep it will weaken us. Broken vows mean the loss of spiritual power. We may be unconscious of the spirit's departure, but when temptation comes we will fall.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Let the leader open the topic, the members following in voluntary participation.

BIBLE READINGS.

Joshua i, 1-7; Eccl. ix, 11; Ps. xxvii, 1-5, 11; Isa. xl, 31; Joel iii, 10; Zech. iv, 6; Acts xvi, 25, 26; II Cor. xii, 7-10; xiii, 4; Phil iv, 13.

The Fruit of the Spirit.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. As the earth seems fresh from the hands of its Creator when leaf and blossom are hung with jewels of the morning dew, so life is a new life when the Spirit of God touches it. Love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, faith, meekness, self control—are not these the sum and substance of moral beauty? Ah, friend, they will never come to you or me until God has laid His hand upon us and said, "Thou art My beloved son." Duty will always be service under a whip of scorpions—eye service, lip service, drudgery—until we hear God, with a voice like a mother's voice and a smile like sunshine, asking, "Whom shall I send and who will go for Me?" And then we will answer, "Lo, I come!" In the volume of the book it is written, "I rejoice to do Thy will."—Christian Intelligencer.

Responsibility For the Young.

The pastor of a congregation is not the only man who occupies a position of responsibility. Write the names of all the children in your own or in other homes who are being influenced by your walk and conversation and then say whether your position is a responsible one or not. There are dozens of little eyes watching your life and conduct, and their lives are going to be influenced by you, whether you will or not. In the interest of their welfare see that you walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise.—United Presbyterian.

The Truest Interpreter.

Home is the truest interpreter of life. What one is at home is what he will be in eternity. There character reveals itself, and the real man is as he seems.—Presbyterian.

TRUNKS SUIT CASES

BOYS' WASH SUITS

Serge Suits

MANHATTAN SHIRTS

Flannel Suits

Children's Suits at Reduced Prices

STRAW HATS BELTS

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

CORNER FOURTH AND PENN STREETS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ Store closes at 7 P. M. except pay day nights and Saturday nights.

EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTIC CITY.

And other Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

July 18, August 1, 15 and 29, and September 12, are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1901 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within *sixteen days*, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all rail line*, at 8.40 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia and use regular trains the next day from Market Street Wharf.

A stop-over of ten days will also be allowed at Philadelphia on the going trip, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below :—

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Pittsburg	8.55 A. M.	$10 00
Altoona (stops for dinner)	12.35 P. M.	8 00
Bellwood	12.46 "	8 00
Clearfield	9.28 A. M.	8 00
Philipsburg	10.12 "	8 00
Osceola	10.23 "	8 00
Tyrone	12.56 P. M.	7 65
Huntingdon	1.26 "	7 10
Bedford	9.25 A. M.	7 25
Mount Union	f1.44 P. M.	6 75
Lewistown Junction	2.20 "	6 00
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